

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 375.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1887.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

FROM THE PRESS OF

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.

### Fine Books with Illustrations.

#### THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

With Etchings.

By OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Illustrated by M. M. TAYLOR. 8vo, bound in cloth, gilt, \$3.00; ivory surface, \$3.50; alligator, \$3.50; morocco, \$4.50; tree calf, \$7.50. This beautiful poem of rural life, written in Goldsmith's simple, easy and graceful style, is one of the most familiar and universally popular in the English language. It affords an excellent field for illustration, and the artist has shown the best taste in the selection of subjects, as well as rare talent in their treatment.

#### FAUST.

With Etchings.

The Legend and the Poem. By W. S. WALSH. Illustrated by HERMANN FABER. 8vo, bound in cloth, gilt, \$3.00; ivory surface, \$3.50; alligator, \$3.50; morocco, \$4.50; tree calf, \$7.50.

Henry Irving's recent production of "Faust" has revived popular interest in Goethe's great poem, one of the masterpieces of all time, which has a perennial interest for all students of literature, all lovers of poetry and philosophy. The publishers have pleasure in presenting the poem in this interesting and popular way, the etchings being the outcome of much thought and study on the part of an artist in love with his subject.

#### THREE POEMS.

Illustrated with Wood Engravings.

Royal 8vo, extra cloth, \$6.00; ivory surface, \$6.00; full tree calf, \$10.00.

This volume contains "Gray's Elegy," "The Hermit," by Oliver Goldsmith, and "The Closing Scene," by T. Buchanan Read. All illustrated by the best artists; forming a collection of gems of poetry and art suitable for the holidays.

#### PRINCE LITTLE BOY,

and Other Tales out of Fairy-Land.

By S. WEIR MITCHELL, M. D. Illustrated by F. S. CHURCH and H. SIDONS MOWBRAY. 4to, cloth extra, \$1.50.

Dr. Mitchell is not only gifted with the power of entertaining the mature and thoughtful by his novels, scientific works, etc., but has the rare faculty of pleasing the children by the stories his fancy so readily weaves. Several of the best and most familiar of these stories are collected in this volume, and a number of others equally interesting have been written especially for it. The illustrations are very appropriate, and no child will fail to appreciate and enjoy the work.

#### IDA WAUGH'S ALPHABET BOOK.

Attractively Illustrated.

"For little ones, who, if they look,  
Will find their letters in this book."

Verses by AMY E. BLANCHARD. Printed in two colors, on heavy plate paper. Large 4to, 9x11 inches. Bound in attractive illuminated cover. \$1.00.

This beautiful volume will make that first task of childhood, "learning the letters," a joy to the mother who teaches, and a delight to the child who learns.

### Half-Hours with Profit.

#### HALF-HOURS WITH AMERICAN HISTORY.

Selected and arranged by CHARLES MORRIS. Two volumes. Crown 8vo. Uniform with "Half Hours with the Best American Authors." Cloth, gilt top, \$3.00. Half morocco, \$5.00. Three-quarters calf, \$6.50.

A companion work of "Half-Hours with the Best American Authors," which will be found to have a special value of its own. The subject is certainly one of the highest interest and importance, while many of the works from which selections have been made are beyond the reach of general readers, and often too voluminous for the taste and leisure of others than students of history.

#### HALF-HOURS WITH THE BEST AMERICAN AUTHORS.

Selected and arranged by CHARLES MORRIS. Complete in four crown octavo volumes of about 500 pages each. Cloth, gilt top, \$6.00. Half morocco, \$10.00. Three-quarters calf, \$13.00.

"The reader will find instruction and entertainment in their pages for every mood and condition of life, and for every day in the week. They are, in fine, a little library of themselves—a kind of cyclopædia of gems of literature.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

#### THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA: A Survey of Fifty Years' Progress.

Edited by T. HUMPHREY WARD. Two volumes, 8vo., 1,250 pages, Extra Cloth, \$8.

"This book is the best survey of the progressive movements of its period; its period is the most instructive half century in the history of civilization; the scene is the country which has moved furthest forward in those things which most concern mankind. With such a book there is hardly a person who will not be strengthened and refreshed by pausing in his ordinary work or study and reviewing here what the human race has done for itself in its own time."—*The Nation*.

#### A MANUAL OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

For the Naturalist and Sportsman. Containing Concise Descriptions of every Species of Bird known in North America. By ROBERT RIDGWAY, Curator Department of Birds, U. S. National Museum. Profusely Illustrated with 464 Outline Cuts of the Generic Characters, and a Portrait of the late Spencer F. Baird. Library Edition. Large 8vo, Cloth, \$7.50. Sportsman's Edition. Crown 8vo, Bound in Leather, \$7.50.

"A work of extraordinary value."—*Phila. Eve. Bulletin*.

### Standard Novels.

#### SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WAVERLEY NOVELS.

New Library Edition. Complete in 25 octavo volumes. Extra cloth. \$1.75 per volume. In sets. Cloth, gilt top, \$43.75. Half morocco, \$56.25. Half calf, gilt, marbled edges, \$75.00.

Special Edition, with 135 extra steel plates (in all 185 plates). Sets. In cloth boards, 25 vols., \$62.50. Three quarters calf, extra, \$112.50. Full bound, calf, gilt edges (London), \$150.00.

#### DICKENS'S WORKS.

The Standard Edition of the Works of Charles Dickens. Profusely Illustrated with Steel Plates. 8vo. Complete sets. 30 vols. Cloth, \$60.

Handy Edition. Complete in 30 vols. 16mo. Half cloth, 50 cents per vol. Half morocco, \$1 per vol.

#### THACKERAY'S WORKS.

Library Edition. Illustrations by the author, Richard Doyle, and Frederick Walker. Complete in 24 vols., 8vo. Price per set, English cloth, gilt, \$48.

Popular Edition. Complete in 26 vols. 12mo. Profusely Illustrated. Per set, cloth extra, \$32.50.

Standard Edition. Complete in 26 vols. Profusely Illustrated with Steel Plates and Wood Engravings. Large 8vo., cloth, gilt top. Also in English cloth style. \$3 per vol.

Handy Edition. Complete in 27 vols. 16mo. Half cloth, 50 cents per vol. Half morocco, \$1 per vol.

#### BEHIND THE BLUE RIDGE.

A Homely Narrative.

By FRANCIS COURTENAY BAYLOR, author of "On Both Sides," etc. 12mo. Extra cloth, \$1.25.

"A capital novel, strong, vivid, well written, and full of humor of a very gratifying kind."—*Literary World*.

#### John Habberton's New Novel, COUNTRY LUCK.

By the author of "Helen's Babies," "Brueton's Bayou," etc. 12mo. Extra cloth. \$1.00.

#### THE DUCHESS.

Ask for the Lippincott Edition (with portrait.)

A new novel by the author of "Molly Bawn," "Phyllis," etc. 16mo. Half cloth. 50 cents. Paper cover. 25 cents.

No. 79 of Lippincott's Series of Select Novels.

#### VENDETTA;

Or, The Story of One Forgotten.

By MARIE CORELLI, author of "A Romance of Two Worlds," etc. 16mo. Half cloth. 50 cents. Paper Cover. 25 cents.

If not obtainable at your Booksellers', send direct to the Publishers, who will forward the books, free of postage, promptly on receipt of the price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PUBLISHERS,

715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WASHBURN'S REMINISCENCES.  
RECOLLECTIONS  
—OF A—  
MINISTER TO FRANCE.

1869-1877. BY THE HON. E. B. WASH-  
BURN. 2 VOLS. FULLY ILLUS-  
TRATED. CLOTH. 8vo, \$8.00.

"The work is most delightful reading. It places us in intimate relation with the Emperor and the Ministry. We see the declaration of war; watch the first French defeats, the proclamation of the Republic, and are penned up in Paris through all the long weeks of the siege. Men follow graphic accounts of the armistice and the evacuation, the rise of the Commune and the attendant anarchy and terrorism, the desperation of the insurgents, the downfall of the Commune and the assassination of Archbishop Darboy. Our vicarious witness of these thrilling things is made through a most intelligent and observant eye, and finally, when peace is restored, we live under the republic, through the turmoil of the reaction and overthrow of Thiers, until tranquility is attained. The book is throughout most charming and invaluable; a contribution to the history of France, and an incomparable series of picturesque views of Paris during the siege and Commune."—*Philadelphia Press*.

"No work so exciting in its interest, so important in its character, and so worthy of permanent preservation has been published this year. Notable alike for its valuable information to students of French history, and to general readers interested in the great affairs of nations, Mr. Washburn's work will take high rank as an important addition to the literature of a period of intense interest."—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

\*.\* For sale by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,  
743-745 Broadway, New York.

THE PROBLEM ANALYZED.

The series of papers now in course of publication in "THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY," by the Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, entitled

THE ECONOMIC  
DISTURBANCES  
SINCE 1873.

gives a most exhaustive analysis of the conditions that have brought about the recent general depression in business, based upon a careful study of the subject in all countries. Nothing so searching and conclusive upon this important theme has been published.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is published at \$5.00 per annum, or 50 cents per number.

D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS,  
NEW YORK.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOVEMBER ATLANTIC

NOW READY, HAS SERIAL AND SHORT STORIES,

ESSAYS AND POEMS, BY

SARAH ORNE JEWETT,

The Landscape Chamber,

JOHN FISKE,

The Adoption of the Constitution.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON,

French and English. VI.

HARRIET WATERS PRESTON,

A Lady of the Old School.

PERCIVAL LOWELL,

The Soul of the Far East. III.

Continuation of Serial Stories by Mr. Crawford, Mrs. Oliphant and Mr. Aldrich.

Other Stories, Essays, Poems, Reviews, and Contributors' Club.

\$4.00 a year; 35 cents a number.

## NEW BOOKS.

VICTORIAN POETS.

By EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. Thirteenth Edition. Revised and extended, by a Supplementary Chapter, to the Fiftieth Year of the Period under Review. Crown 8vo., \$2.25; half calf, \$3.50.

"Victorian Poets," has been recognized by both English and American critics as a work of the first order in its department. It discusses with full knowledge, fine discrimination, and admirable appreciation, the many British poets who have distinguished the Victorian era.

MEMOIRS OF COLEORTON.

Being Letters from Coleridge, Wordsworth and his Sister, Southey, and Sir Walter Scott, to Sir George and Lady Beaumont, of Coleorton, in Leicestershire, 1803 to 1833. Edited with Notes and Introduction, by William Knight, Professor at St. Andrew's University. Beautifully printed and tastefully bound. In two volumes, crown 8vo, half parchment, uncut, \$4.50.

AN OLD MAID'S PARADISE.

BURGLARS IN PARADISE.

By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS. 1 vol. 16mo, cloth, \$1.25.

This book contains two stories which have already had a wide reading, but they are so full of good sense and humor that many will be glad to re-read them in the permanent form in which they now appear.

\*.\* For sale by all Booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. BOSTON.

DRY GOODS.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

Exhibit at all times a most extensive and comprehensive assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS.

The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Ready-made dresses and Wraps and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market, and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

## WANAMAKER'S.

Philadelphia, October, 1887.

It isn't wise to buy of a big store simply because it's big, but the chances are that it became big because it was wise to buy there.

Why do you suppose Wanamaker's has grown and grown in 10 years until 14 acres of floor space are in daily, over-crowded use? Wise buying and selling are at the bottom of it—the selling more'n the buying. The best for the least; that the buying motto and the selling motto.

We sell more Books than any other store in the Country. Timely works on Agriculture and Horticulture; a large assortment of French Books; Seaside and Franklin Squares; Standard and Miscellaneous works bound and unbound; and almost any printed thing that proper people read. The newest books are always on our new book table. Book News lifts their covers and tells if they're worth closer acquaintance. 5 cents. 50 cents a year.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

## FINE JEWELRY:

Diamonds  
and  
Precious Stones.

Messrs. Caldwell & Co.'s large importations of Precious Gems are now ready for inspection.

Old India Diamonds  
Jagersfontein Diamonds  
Cannavieres Diamonds  
Burmese Rubies  
Ceylon Sapphires

Messrs. Caldwell & Co. confine themselves to the importation and sale of Precious Stones ONLY OF the finest quality.

India Emeralds  
Ceylon Pearls  
Persian Turquoise  
Ceylon Cat's Eyes  
Hungarian Opals

J. E.  
Caldwell  
& Co.

902  
CHESTNUT  
ST.

Diamond and  
Precious Stone  
Importers.



# THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XV.—NO. 376.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1887.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE President's progress has taken him southward, where the people of "the Confederate States," as he was pleased to call them in a famous document, have received him with the same warmth as did the Northern States. Some of his admirers see fit to ascribe the cordiality of his reception to his personal popularity, and to profess a warm admiration of his speeches. One zealous admirer, who holds an office under the Administration, goes so far as to declare that he confers honor upon the office he fills, while it can confer none upon him! As Mr. Edwin D. Mead well says of this sort of thing, it is the apotheosis of the common-place, and if it become epidemic will lead to a softening of the national brain. It is precisely the office, and that entirely, which is honored by the acclamations that greet Mr. Cleveland at every turn. Let Mr. Cleveland fail of a reelection to the presidency next year, and two years hence he may take the same trip very quietly and at his ease. There have been and there still are American public men, on whose utterances the people hang, whether out of office or in it. But Mr. Cleveland has not yet the claim to be reckoned among them. It is just this that makes his progress through the most differing parts of the country a matter of public gratification, as showing the prevalence in all localities of the spirit of loyalty to our institutions and of true national feeling, which makes the arrival of a chief magistrate who has no brilliant parts or gifts a matter of rejoicing that transcends all partisan and local narrowness. These expressions of popular feeling would be less notable if he were a more notable man, or if thousands of those who welcome him did not mean to vote against his reelection a year hence.

THE Democrats are so far happy that their choice of a candidate for the presidency is a foregone conclusion. If Mr. Cleveland lives,—and his health has been better of late,—he will be renominated without resistance. But there are those of the party who are very eager for the second place on the ticket, and Col. Black, the head of the pension bureau, is working the hardest for it. He seems already to have organized his literary bureau which is operated by office-holders both in Washington and in other parts of the country. Our Pension Agent in this city, General Davis, is reported as one of those actively interested in the matter,—through the columns of his newspaper, the *Doylestown Democrat*. No doubt the section of the party that took part in the war—on the Union side—would like to see a soldier given the second place on the ticket. They grumbled last time at having to vote for two stay-at-home citizens. And there is an idea that the nomination of a soldier would divide the vote of the veterans. But the nomination probably will be put where "it will do the most good" locally. Last time the Democratic ticket was made up from two doubtful States, while the Republicans took a different course. Admonished by their success in 1884, the Democracy will give the second place to some other State than Illinois.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD will not come to Washington as the third commissioner on the British side of the Fisheries Question. He sends Sir Charles Tupper, the Nova Scotian member of the Dominion Cabinet, in his stead. The selection gives displeasure in London, where it is thought that in so great a matter the Canadian Premier should not have sent a subordinate. We do not see that the criticism is justified. Sir John is past the age at which a trip from Ottawa to Washington is a pleasure jaunt; and he probably expects no such results from the Conference as would make it urgent for him to attend. Sir Charles Tupper is his other self in relation to fiscal questions, and will be welcome as the represen-

tative of Canada, and not less so because he is a sound Protectionist. We observe that some of the Toronto newspapers deplore the selection on that ground, as portending no good to any proposal to establish a Commercial Union of the two countries. We do not see how any such proposal could fare well in a Commission which has two English representatives to one Canadian. As a matter of course every Englishman is *prima facie* opposed to such a proposal. Mr. Chamberlain in particular already has taken the trouble to assure us it is not to be thought of. And for our part we must decline to regard Canadian Protectionists as necessarily or even logically arrayed against Commercial Union. We would not urge it if we thought that the reasons which tell against Free Trade between Europe and either Canada or America, apply also to the removal of the restrictions on commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States. It is just because Canada has become and means to continue a Protectionist country that Commercial Union is possible and desirable. With a Free Trade Canada we should desire no closer relations than we already have.

It is reported that the Dominion government is collecting and preparing statistics with regard to the Fisheries, which it will lay before the Commission. We fail to see any pertinency of statistics to the matter in hand. They were pertinent before the Halifax Commission, because that tribunal had to decide how much—in addition to free trade in fish—we were to pay Canada for access to the inshore fisheries. But as we have abandoned the right to those fisheries, after purchasing it, in order to get rid of free trade in fish, we have no offer to make Canada. She has nothing which we wish to buy. We want no access to any but the deep-sea fisheries, and nothing else except decent treatment of our ships when they enter her ports. So statistics have nothing to do with the matter, and if they had, we should view with just suspicion any that were furnished by the Fisheries Bureau of the Canadian government. Its exploits in "cooking" statistics for the Halifax Commission, were exposed by a Nova Scotian expert, and have not been forgotten.

THE present administration of the Custom House business of the Treasury Department has done much harm by a series of decisions which tend to reduce the duties on important imports, and thus to stimulate imports. But its last decision is quite as unreasonable in the other direction. It refuses to accept invoices where the sworn declaration of value is not made by "the actual owner" of the goods. At first sight, and to persons who have no familiarity with business, it might seem as if this were reasonable enough, and might be required as a safeguard against undervaluations sworn to by irresponsible underlings. But those who are entrusted with the collection of our revenue from customs ought to be aware that no such rule could be enforced. If it were, no head of any European exporting house could go on a week's vacation, as his absence would suspend all its operations in the American trade. Branch houses could not be established under the most responsible control. And in those not infrequent cases where an important business is owned by persons not actively engaged in it, a degree of inconvenience and annoyance would be inflicted which would lead to a suspension of commercial transactions. We did not expect Mr. Fairchild to devise a means to make our Tariff prohibitory, and as we do not believe in prohibitory tariffs, we hope he will have the order rescinded.

THE order of Commissioner Atkins, forbidding the instruction of the Indians in any but the English language, has met with very general reprobation from the friends of our national wards. The Mohonk Conference condemned it as hasty and unwise; but Mr. Atkins is so used to having his policy censured by that body

that he probably does not give its deliverances the close attention they deserve. And now the churches are taking up the matter, and denouncing the decision in severe language. The Presbyterian Synod of Indiana declares the order an invasion of natural rights, as well as eminently unwise, and calls for its withdrawal. Other religious bodies have taken similar action, and more will follow. As these bodies are actively and successfully engaged in civilizing the Indians, in coöperation with the government, and are spending men and money on a field much less advantageous to themselves than the home mission work, as regards the extension of their denominational numbers and influences, they have a right to be heard. They know the steps by which large and important tribes like the Creeks were civilized and educated long before the national government condescended to take any action in the matter. But we do not hear that either their workers or any other workers in the frontier field were asked to give an opinion before the order was issued. It seems to have materialized out of a piece of bureaucratic sentiment about the English language.

THE bankers have been in convention in Pittsburg, and have heard a number of excellent and some very poor papers read and discussed. One of the most timely was that of Mr. John Jay Knox on the disposal of the surplus. Mr. Knox foresees a possible failure in Congress to agree upon any plan for the reduction of the national revenue, and has been casting about for some disposal of the moneys accumulating in the Treasury in that case. His plan is substantially that of Mr. Hewitt. He would anticipate interest to an extent which would amount to a refunding of the debt at two and a half per cent., without any alteration in the dates fixed for redemption. In this way he would absorb some \$170,000,000 in making payments which would lighten the national burden in the future about as much as though the redemption of the bonds went forward continuously.

It is a very plausible proposal, but we fear it would not work. It would require the consent of the bond-holders, and the greater part of them have nothing to gain by the arrangement. They do not want their interest to be anticipated, with a reduction proportionate to the time of anticipation. They want the whole amount in regular yearly installments. If there were a great opening for the investment of capital, they might be tempted; but there is not. So the amount of interest which could be anticipated might not reach a tenth, and probably would not reach a fourth of the sum suggested by Mr. Knox.

It is quite possible and even probable that Congress will find itself in a deadlock as regards the proper way to reduce the revenue. In that case there is but one sure and safe way to get rid of the surplus, for which everybody can vote without surrendering his principles as a Protectionist or a Free Trader. That is to follow the precedent set in 1836 and divide the surplus among the States. That was proposed by a Free Trader, and was supported by the great body of the Protectionists, including Mr. Clay. The Fiftieth Congress may do worse than "profit by the example." And if this policy be adopted, it can be laid aside if it be found to work badly, as soon as Congress has a majority favorable to any one policy of reduction. Or it can be maintained through the four years which will elapse before the surplus can be devoted to paying off the debt. It will serve to maintain the revenue at the debt-paying point until that year arrives, whereas any plan of reduction will impair that power.

THE farmers of Minnesota and the adjacent States have been holding a convention to discuss their class interests and pronounce their opinion upon the questions which divide the nation. We should be glad to believe that the body was not genuinely representative of the agriculturists of the North West, for its utterances give force to all the contemptuous things which have been said of the limitations of the bucolic intellect, and the readiness to give credence and support to any cranky notion which is put for-

ward with plausibility. These farmers declare for the seizure of the North Pacific railroad by the government, for the free coinage of silver, and for the substitution of greenbacks for the national banking currency. After that and a few more such deliverances, we should have felt that the tariff was discredited, if the Alliance had not declared for its reduction by putting salt, clothing, lumber and other necessities in the free list. These farmers who got each his slice out of the public domain, and then a public endowment to cheapen the cost of carrying his goods to market, are anxious that the nation shall do nothing for any industry but their own.

IN the church which we attended last Sunday a notice was read of the meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. As this has become a political body, and stands pledged to the support of the Third Party movement, there is an eminent impropriety in using the churches for such a purpose. So partisan is the Union that Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, has been laid under the ban for refusing to go with it into politics. She is a Prohibitionist but a Republican. A religious body in this city was taken to task very sharply by the friends of the Union for inviting her to address them in an argument for Prohibition, without advocating the cause of the Third Party. So the movement has advanced step by step in intolerance. It began with an attempt to put down the use of spirituous liquors, which were and are the chief cause of drunkenness. When Dr. John Edgar, of Belfast, who ranks only after Dr. Lyman Beecher and Father Mathew in the early history of the movement, refused to go farther and become a teetotaler, it laid him under the ban. From teetotalism it advanced to the suppression of the use of wine, beer, whiskey, cider, and every possible intoxicant by force of law, not excepting the use of any real wine in the sacrament. And now it is not enough to be a Prohibitionist, unless you renounce all other parties and vote with that whose platform contains little else than Prohibition and Woman Suffrage. Such is the down grade of professional reform!

But the new party and its feeders have no more right in the churches than have Democrats, Republicans or the Labor parties. We advise church-attendants who are annoyed in this way to send up to the pulpit the notices of the primaries and ratification meetings of their own party, and insist on fair play.

THE process of consolidating the railroads of New England into a few great roads makes very slow advances. In other parts of the country consolidation has been found to be a public gain, when parallel and rival roads were not thus united. In New England, where the railroad system was developed earlier than elsewhere, the number of small corporations controlling short routes is surprisingly great. In the New Hampshire legislature there has been a struggle between two railroad companies for possession of a third. But the governor very properly vetoes the bill, whose passage was secured by the victorious corporation, on the ground that it was tainted with corrupt influences. He expresses his opinion that there is no evidence that any member of the legislature sold his vote; but he is satisfied that both the contestants had recourse to foul means to secure a majority. For this reason Governor Sawyer declines to give his assent to the bill, as the State would be dishonored by his countenancing the methods used to secure its passage. As the majority for the bill was not large, the veto is final. And Governor Sawyer did himself and the State honor in writing it.

It is in those States in which the spoils system has been enforced most vigorously by the administration that Civil Service Reform has come to the front most decidedly as a political issue. What is going on in Maryland we have already mentioned. In Indiana, which rivals Maryland as regards the cleanness of the sweep made by Mr. Cleveland and his subordinates, the friends of the reform are equally active and energetic. It was in good measure owing to their support that the Republicans carried the State last year, in the face of the opposition of the office-holders.



For in Indiana the Republican Convention declared not only for the maintenance of the national law, but for the extension of the principle to the public service and the charitable institutions of the State. A bill to that effect was passed by the lower branch of the legislature, and rejected by the Senate, in which the Democrats have a majority. And the city election in Indianapolis, held a few days ago, just after the President's visit, resulted in a notable victory for the Republicans and the Independents combined.

The Reformers have been very active in exposing the shameful abuses to which the "spoils system" has led in the management of the charities of the State. The insane asylum in particular has been exposed, as a nest of idle inefficient officials, who obtained their places for political considerations, and who neglect most shamefully the unfortunate people who are under their care. When a legislative commission came to collect evidence, these worthies warned their subordinates that they would dismiss every one who gave evidence against them. And this threat they have kept to the letter, while they have reinstated an immoral and generally worthless subordinate in the face of the opposition of the Governor of the State, and in spite of the complete exposure of his worthlessness.

Evidently there are disadvantages to a party which gets control of the offices. They have been fruitful sources of discord and dissension to the Democrats for three years past. And they have exposed the party to a rattling fire of criticism, which has done much to expose its pretense to be a party of reform.

PERCEPTION of the duty of defeating Mr. Leeds in his designs on the Sheriff's office increases daily in Philadelphia, and an efficient organization of citizens is forming to make the decision emphatic. On Tuesday a circular letter signed by forty prominent citizens, Republicans and Republican-Independents, was sent to a large number of voters, asking their judgment as to the propriety of either forcing Mr. Leeds's withdrawal, or defeating him at the polls, and the replies to this, it is stated, show a very strong feeling in favor of the cause.

The curious effort is made to identify Mr. Leeds with the observance of the Sabbath, and the maintenance of legislation restrictive of selling liquor. The fact is that he is a saloon man, in every sense of the word. He made himself conspicuous at Harrisburg, last winter, by withstanding the decision of the Republican members on the questions of submitting the prohibitory amendment, establishing high license, etc., and voted with the liquor interest on all the several phases of the question. The saloon men had scarcely any more steadfast supporter, and it will be found, we judge, when the ballots are counted, that they have not forgotten the fact.

WE spoke last week of the fact that the Democrats in this city had refrained from putting candidates in the field against the Republican candidates for judicial places, and mentioned the number of the latter as three. As a matter of fact, there are four,—one, Judge Fell, being in service by election of the people; one, Judge Reed, by the appointment of Governor Pattison; and the two others, Judges Bregy and Ferguson, by appointment of Governor Beaver. The situation formed by the avoidance of a partisan contest over these places, and by the fact that all four are conceded to the Republicans, is one which strongly emphasizes the right and duty of reelecting Colonel Dechert. If it is just to rechoose good judges, and decorous to do it without a partisan conflict, is there not good reason for doing as much for a competent and honest Controller, whose functions, almost judicial, are really of more importance to the community than those of any one judge? And it strikes us that if four judges are to be chosen of one party, at one time, it may be not less than fair to take one Controller from the other.

THE liberality of Philadelphia is commended to the Old World and through it to all the world, by Mr. George W. Childs's gift of a Shakespeare memorial fountain to the town of Stratford-on-Avon.

The ceremonies of the presentation took place on the 17th, at Stratford, in the presence of a distinguished company,—Mr. Henry, Irving being one, and reading a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and a letter from James Russell Lowell, both sent for the occasion. Mr. Childs's gift is a handsome and costly work of art.

THE Republicans seem to be getting ready for 1888. A syndicate of them has bought *The Graphic*, and thus brought it back to its first principles, after long wandering in the wilderness of Democracy. We hope they will conduct it with judgment and good taste. It is easy to sting with a picture, but not often worth while to do it. And some of *The Graphic's* recent exploits in its pictorial libels of the Labor party are eminent instances of what is worse than not worth doing. No amount of party benefit can justify what deepens class bitterness.

Similarly, *The Freeman*, the organ of the most intelligent class of colored citizens, becomes Republican once more, after a brief career of Mugwumpery. Mr. Fortune, the retiring editor, was a most unfortunate representative of his people, and their just dissatisfaction with his course has compelled his withdrawal.

THE proverbial obstinacy of a Scotchman has subjected the law against the importation of contract labor to a very severe test. Mr. John Kennedy, the president of the organization of Scotch residents of New York, took umbrage at the refusal of the Commissioners of Immigration to permit a Scotchman who had been engaged as a gardener to land in New York. Thereupon he took steps to have the same rule applied to an English clergyman, who had come over under contract to be the rector of an Episcopal church in that city. The commissioners refused to construe the law in that way; but the District Attorney, at Mr. Kennedy's instance, is proceeding against the vestry of the church for violating the law. Mr. Kennedy will pay the fine if any be imposed; but he is determined to ascertain whether the law does not apply as much to English rectors as to Scotch gardeners.

Of course the authors of the law did not intend its application to such cases; but we are by no means clear that there is nothing to be said for its application to them. The business of importing foreigners to fill American pulpits is an objectionable one, and one which tends to divorce the American pulpit from all discussion of the public duties of the American citizen. An Englishman too recently imported to be naturalized or to have got his bearings in our world cannot "speak to the times," as the old Puritans phrased it. His preaching must be defective on a side on which it is the public interest to have it full and explicit. Of course we cannot shut out foreign preachers, and in some cases—for instance Dr. Wm. M. Taylor and Dr. John Hall—they make excellent Americans when they become acclimatized. But there is no wisdom in stimulating the importation.

THE Republicans of the second Rhode Island district have made an excellent nomination for Congress in their selection of Mr. Warren O. Arnold, of Pawtucket. Mr. Arnold is acceptable to all sections of the party. He has not been implicated in either the manipulation of the party and its conventions by the Brayton machine, or in the "kicking" to which this led last year, when the Democrats carried the State legislature. There is good reason to hope that he will be elected by the old majority. This is the only district which has not elected its member of the Fiftieth Congress, and a Republican defeat would reduce the State to a cipher, in case the choice of the next president fell to the House of Representatives. Yet the Democrats elected their man when the district last voted, thanks to the friends of "practical politics."

THE rise of a German "Personal Liberty Party" in New York, with the demand that the saloons shall be open, as in the Fatherland, after two o'clock on Sunday, has led to a vigorous agitation for the maintenance of the Sunday laws. The new party demands of candidates for the State legislature a pledge that they will vote

for the repeal of the law. This is an eminently legitimate way of bringing the question up for discussion. But the clergy and the churches bid fair to be quite as active on the other side. They are going to ask pledges to resist repeal, and if they care enough about the matter, they are strong enough to carry the point. But it is notable that citizens who profess to believe in the need of such laws, and of laws which impose strict regulation upon the liquor traffic, follow the lead of their party in voting for candidates who cannot be expected to support either.

A NEW but not altogether a fortunate step has been taken in the discussion of Commercial Union by the Canadians. It has been endorsed by a Liberal leader and denounced by a Tory at almost the same moment. Heretofore the leaders of both parties refrained from either approving or disapproving. Their abstinence kept it out of the list of party questions, which was much the best place for it. But Sir Richard Cartwright, a member of the last Liberal cabinet under Mr. Mackenzie, has declared his approval of the plan, and Mr. Chapleau, the French Canadian leader in Sir John Macdonald's cabinet, has given utterance to his hostility. There can be little doubt that Mr. Chapleau was put forward for this purpose because he is the French leader. In general the plan is opposed because it puts a barrier to closer intercourse with Great Britain, while removing all barriers to that with the United States. But the people of Quebec are more likely to find this a commendation of the plan than an objection. They care far more for their American neighbors, than for the power which conquered them and held them in subjection. There was danger that even the Tories among them would find their party loyalty beginning to weaken, if they found it was a chief object of the party to maintain the influence of England in Canada. They would cease to be loyal Tories by beginning to favor Commercial Union. So Mr. Chapleau comes forward with a set of reasons against it, which are especially adapted to their use. It is to be opposed because it would be fatal to the national aspirations of Canada. The Dominion, escaping from the the Charybdis of English domination, would fall into the Scylla of American absorption. So in the name of nationality, he bids them reject the plan.

This is plausible but misleading. No young nation can develop a strong national feeling when all its material interests pull the other way. In every material sense the provinces of the Dominion are destitute of mutual interests, and are drawn powerfully toward intercourse with the United States. Nothing but Commercial Union will prevent the attraction toward America from pulling the Dominion to pieces. In Nova Scotia and Manitoba the dislocation has begun already. In Quebec it is Americanizing the French population by drawing them across the border to earn and save money in our manufacturing towns. If we wished the Canadians to be brought to seek admission into the Union,—their "annexation" to the United States is out of the question,—we should desire to keep them in their present unsatisfactory position. It is because we wish to see Canada become a strong, self-respecting nation, that we urge the removal of the commercial restrictions which at no distant date must prove fatal to all aspirations to a national career.

It becomes more evident with every fresh day that the Tory government in Ireland has undertaken a task to which it is unequal. The National League continues to hold its meetings, in despite of the proclamations which forbid them. The newspapers publish column upon column of reports of these meetings, in defiance of the Coercion law. Mr. O'Brien has earned by such publications in *United Ireland* imprisonment for several centuries to come, under the provisions of the Coercion Act. And the Castle authorities clearly are bothered to know what to try next, by way of showing how they can "govern Ireland with a firm hand." They derive such comfort as they can from the fact that there have been more arrests for such offenses as assaults upon police-

men than before the Act was passed. But as attacks upon policemen were as easily punished before that as since, this only can mean that there have been more of such attacks under Coercion than previously. As Mr. Parnell warned the government, the law has been a fruitful source of crime.

Others prefer to be strengthened in their faith in the Union by the reception Mr. Chamberlain met in Ireland. To those who know nothing of Irish geography, and think that the list of long-named towns where he spoke must be spread over half the island, such a mistake is easy. The fact is that the Birmingham orator kept himself closely to the Orange strip, which lies in the North-east shoulder of the island. He did not take a single step even into an Ulster district that has a strong Nationalist minority. His triumph reminds us of Caligula's invasion of Britain, when he landed, gathered some shells on the shore, and returned to Rome to claim a triumph, without having struck a blow. In the carefully selected Orange towns and villages which were favored with Mr. Chamberlain's oratory, a welcome was assured him by the simple fact of his hostility to Home Rule. But if he had ventured as far west as even Armagh or Tyrone, he would have been given reason to believe that Ulster itself is for Home Rule, as it showed in the last elections. Yet Mr. Chamberlain is eloquent over the wrong done to Ulster by the Nationalist movement, and proposes to separate it from the rest of the island in any plan of local self-government he would support.

THE Anarchists of Europe are deeply stirred by the prospect that some of their American coadjutors are to suffer the penalty of inciting to murder and preparing for it. In this they have the support of a large section of the Socialists, who use equally violent language in their denunciation of the courts of Illinois and the methods of the trial. Prince Krapotkin, the Russian Anarchist, declares the American wing of his party would be quite justified in retaliating for such executions by fresh murders. Mr. William Morris, the London poet Socialist, is nearly as violent in his utterances. But he shows that he and his friends have been misled by mis-statements of the facts. He speaks of the murdered policemen as assailing the Anarchist meetings with shots from their revolvers—in Mitchellstown fashion—before the fatal bomb was thrown. This is entirely untrue. The bomb-throwing was fatal instant. It is for this unprovoked murder of the officers of the law, that the law hands these men over to death. And it is unprovoked by any act on the part of the police. The explosion of the bomb was the sound which broke the silence at that neither by threats nor by slander that the American people will be deterred from inflicting the just penalty of such crimes.

THE scandal which has shaken the government of M. Rouvier and even that of President Grevy, seems likely to pass without any lasting result. The sharp and decided proceedings against General Caffarel and his accomplices in the sale of honors and decorations, should be enough to prove that the authorities had no responsibility for the offense. The weak place of the government, in all such situations, is M. Wilson, the son-in-law of the President. He is a notorious stock-jobber and operator, and might be classed as an adventurer if it were not for his high connections. The two women who were implicated in General Caffarel's rascalities tried to secure immunity by charging that M. Wilson was involved along with them. But the prompt denial of the charge was followed by their retraction, and this emphasized by the fact that the government abated nothing of its severity.

Of course the irrepressible vanity of Gen. Boulanger must find in the whole matter an attack of General Ferron upon himself. How he was connected with the Caffarel gang he has not said. And he was very glad to shuffle out of the mess when it became evident that no capital was to be got from it.

On the whole the French government appears to have behaved remarkably well, and its vigor was a measure of prudence. The political effect of a social scandal is very great in France. The



affair of the Diamond Necklace hurt Marie Antoinette more than did all her real faults and her mischievous meddling with state affairs. And an unpunished murder in the family of an Orleanist noble helped to precipitate the revolution of 1848.

#### THE LIMITS OF PRESIDENTIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

WE observe that a number of our esteemed contemporaries of both parties are discussing the effect which the action or inaction of the Fiftieth Congress in the matter of the surplus of revenue will have upon Mr. Cleveland's chance in 1888. It is said that he will be a formidable candidate if he can get his party to deal as it ought with the problem of a proper national revenue; but that his chances will be distinctly less if he fail in that matter.

To us it seems that talk of this kind is altogether unsound in principle, and certain to prove very mischievous in its practical effects. Mr. Cleveland is responsible to the people only for the character of his executive acts, as these are required of him by the Constitution and the laws. For the legislation of the country he has a well defined and strictly limited responsibility. It is his duty to make the best recommendations he can to Congress, with such information as he possesses to accompany and confirm his advice. And it is his duty to refuse his assent to laws he regards as unconstitutional or mischievous. But between these two limits he has no responsibility whatever. When he has sent in his suggestions and information, he is bound to assume an entirely passive rôle until the proposed law has passed both Houses, and comes before him for signature or veto.

If Mr. Cleveland, in the discharge of these duties and others of a more purely executive character, has shown himself the president the American people want, by all means reëlect him. If his message, his vetoes, and his performance of his executive functions, are to the liking of the majority, he should not fail of reëlection because the acts of the Senate and the House are less to its liking. Should he be re-nominated, the only legitimate criticism of the past four years of his public career would be that which separated his own record from that of his party in Congress. It would be eminently unfair to refuse him support, because a set of men who are equally responsible to the vote of the people have not done their duty.

In European systems of free government, the virtual executive of the country is responsible for the course taken in legislation. He is so because he is nothing but the chairman of an executive committee, which is taken from the national legislature, and is chosen with the strictest regard to its wishes. Such a committee takes charge of the work done by the legislature, as a matter of course. Practically it is the creature of the legislature, and in that capacity it is trusted with "the leadership of the House." The measures it proposes are called "government bills," or "administrative measures," and are supported openly by the real rulers of the constitutional States of Europe, the Gladstones and the Bismarcks, who rule, while the nominal executives only reign.

We have become so familiar with this by constantly reading of it that some of its features seem likely to slip into our practice, if we are not on our guard against them. In our system the executive is not the creature of the national legislature; he is a coördinate power in the State. The President has more power during his term of office than any King or Kaiser of them. He has no prime minister to give him advice that he would have no choice but to take. His Cabinet, when once approved by the Senate, can be removed only by himself. And to balance this large and untrammelled authority, he is debarred from all interference with the course of legislation. There are no "administration measures" in our system, or there ought to be none. No bills are "government bills" in our Congress. The President has neither power over nor responsibility for the laws, except the power to make general recommendations and the power to veto bad laws.

This principle has been recognized generally by American presidents. They have abstained from meddling with the doings

of Congress, and they have declined to be held responsible for its misdeeds, outside the lines laid down for them in the Constitution. They have done this at the sacrifice of their own wishes, because they saw it was implied in the arrangement which makes the national government to consist of three coördinate departments, ordinarily responsible to the people only, and not to each other. But Mr. Cleveland's administration seems likely to form an unhappy exception to this wise rule. In three notable instances we have seen it undertake to give direction to the course of legislation after a fashion more European than American.

The first of these was when Secretary Manning undertook to draft a Tariff bill during the recess of Congress, and to secure a reduction of duties as well as their transformation from *ad valorem* to specific. The second was when the President used his personal and official influence to secure the passage of Mr. Morrison's revenue reform bill during the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress. The third is the recent Tariff conference, at which the preparation of a Tariff bill, and the means to secure its adoption, were discussed by the President and several members of the Fiftieth Congress. These three transactions constitute dangerous precedents for the assimilation of our institutions to those of Europe. They touch not the details of the American system of government, but its very substance. They assail the principle that the departments of our national government are coördinate and independent.

We therefore call upon Congressmen of all parties to resist this innovation upon our most sacred precedents, as fatal to the dignity and independence of our national legislature. And we call upon the organs of public opinion to desist from modes of expression which go far to justify the innovation, by implying that the President can be held responsible for the doings or the misdoings of Congress.

#### AN OLD GARDEN.

A WRINKLED quince, a rotting pear, three grapes, and a gnarly apple comprise the list of "goodly fruits" that I gathered, this hazy, dreamy Second of October, 1887, from an old garden, of which but the merest traces are remaining. The day was fitted only for retrospective work such as this. The mellow light of the half-hidden sun; the muffled notes of the birds from the fog-wrapped meadows; the steady dropping of decaying leaves, all led to meditation. I called back the spring time of another century.

It was of this garden that Jane Bishop, in May, 1703, wrote: "we have now an abundance of goodly fruit, which father planted some seven years ago; and it is with joy that I see growing, as we wished, the blossoms that sister and I did gather from the adjoining woods."

Jane Bishop was young then, and cared far more for flowers and the wild world about her, than the monotonous tirades against frivolous pleasures, to which, every First-day, she was doomed to listen. Her love of flowers and a spirit of mischief went hand in hand, and she it was, who in October, 1705, deluged a meeting of sedate old Friends, at her father's house, with thousands of scarlet autumn leaves. It was purely an accident, so she said, and of course it was—not. She it was, who, on plea of shading the little porch, cunningly chose Virginia creepers, that soon covered the cottage, and made it as brilliant as any tree of the forest, after the first touch of frost. Never a blossom was found nestling in her hair, so far as we are told, but they clung to her dress—accidentally of course. Mild reproof proved irksome at last, and her troubles ended by marrying out of meeting.

Let this suffice of her, this Quaker fairy, as she was called, save casual reference; and what now of the remnant of her father's garden? Perhaps not a tree or vine that I found was one of those planted one hundred and ninety years ago; but the pear may have been. That pear tree is beyond description. Once it was a stately growth, perhaps nearly two feet in diameter; now a mere fragment of a hollow trunk is left, from which projects a single stunted branch, and from this I gathered a single, rotting pear. The little that remained of it, at all edible, was evidence that in its day the Bishops had excellent fruit. I ate that morsel with closed eyes, and sat by the fireside of the Bishops, in early colonial days. Is this not happiness enough for a hazy, dreamy October day?

Three grapes! Small, seedy, and sour, yet what of that? Whether or no John Bishop planted the vine—for it was not a native grape—some one had, and I saw the Quaker fairy gathering fruit as I plucked the three wrinkled berries. Their bitterness

brought tears to my eyes, but with what juice they had I drank a deep draught of that cunning wine which Jane Bishop well knew how to make. For home-made wine was then as much a necessity as vinegar, and far more wholesome. And while I struggled with the mat of weeds, hoping to trace out the narrow path edged with the white stones "dear cousin William gave me," as she has left on record, I found the neck of a small glass decanter. It was well buried in the soil, that here has certainly never been disturbed since the old garden was abandoned. How vividly the old side-board, a remnant of which I cherish, floated into space, and the living room of the old stone house replaced the garden site, while I stood amid the weeds, holding a bit of broken glass.

The quince proved better as a nosegay than as fruit to eat. It was hard beyond safe mastication; but the fragrance was delicious. How sadly changed the fruit of that tree during the long years of its abandonment! Plump as the finest apple of them all; as deep a yellow as the orange itself, with what care the fruit was once gathered and prepared for winter use. A dainty that set well with venison, bear-steak, and pheasants; for the Bishops loved good living then, nor accounted a well appointed feast one of life's vanities. Quince jelly was their boast, and it was with pride, however they might have denied it, that they saw the jelly stand alone as they emptied the cracked cups that held it. Sugar was a luxury then, and this secret of their jelly making died with the thrifty Quakers of early colonial times.

And that apple! it certainly came from a comparatively young tree; for there be none that have weathered the storms of well nigh two centuries. I say comparatively young: the tree had been large, and was now but the merest ghost of its former self: perhaps it was a century ago that the seed was planted; dropped from a core thrown down by one of fair Jane Bishop's children, it may be. The tree stood too near the "pebble edged" path, I think, to have been intentionally planted.

Apple orchards were one of the features of Indian farming about here, and the juice of the fruit was no novelty to the earliest English settlers. Thrifty old Mahlon Stacy wrote from near here, in 1680: "I have seen orchards laden with fruit to admiration, their very limbs torn to pieces with the weight, and most delicious to the taste, and lovely to behold. I have seen an apple tree from a pippin-kernel yield a barrel of curious cyder." He who could write thus, thought well of his stomach, and how was the cyder "curious" one wonders. Was it so tickling to his palate, that he felt "curious"? Well, let us hope not; but such a thing was not so dreadful then as now.

How diligently I searched for traces of those wild flowers that Jane and her sister gathered "from the adjoining woods." It was only one hundred and eighty-five years ago that they were here and a bit of that old forest still remains. Every flower that I found now, asters and golden rods only, I fancied spring blossoms, and direct descendants of those she mentioned. It was child's play, I know; a game of making believe, but what of that? If one would indulge in retrospection, of a dreamy, hazy October day, he must not stick too closely to the naked fact. I had wandered along the hill, at first, without a purpose; then to locate the old garden, if I could; this done, had I not earned the right to play I was of an earlier time; an inhabitant of this degenerated locality, in its happy, long-gone, early colonial days?

Trenton, N. J.

CHAS. C. ABBOTT.

#### SYNESIUS OF CYRENE.<sup>1</sup>

IN these days of ferment there are to be found an ever increasing number of vigorous minds deliberately withdrawing themselves from the activities of the present world for the purpose of re-studying and re-presenting the past. And many a tradition has as a result, received a rude shake. Homer and the Greek gods, the Pentateuch and the Prophets, the Gospels and the Epistles were each in turn tumbled about our ears. But after all the shakes are not so serious and may in some cases assist in putting things to rights. Nor are all the students of antiquity wreckers. Early Christian history is indeed taking on a new color. Philo, the Jew of Alexandria, equally with John the Baptist, was its herald, and possibly its philosophic basis had been long in the air.

But it is of a later period that we have here to treat. The year of Synesius's birth was probably 375, A. D., and his election to the Bishopric did not take place until the first decade of the following century had passed. He was born of a noble family (he calls himself a descendant of Hercules) in Cyrene, the chief town of what is known as the Lybian or Cyrenaic Pentapolis. This district, which besides Cyrene included Apollonia, Ptolemais, Ar-

sinoë, and Berenice, had, after numerous vicissitudes, been made into a Roman province, subject to the Praetorian Prefect of the East. By the end of the fourth century the country had been reduced to a state bordering on barbarism. Locusts, plagues, and earthquakes had all visited the Pentapolis. Under Trajan and Hadrian there had been insurrections of the Jews which had been put down with such cruelty as to cause a considerable depopulation. And so the young man could not stay in the declining city but must needs go to the schools of Alexandria for his training. And it was the fashionable Neo-Platonic philosophy and the wise Hypatia that attracted his attention. It would be impossible to pass this over without referring to Charles Kingsley's novel of that name. This work is regarded, and deservedly, as a true and vivid picture of Alexandria in the fourth century. And no one can surpass our author in recognition of its merits. "The name of Hypatia," she writes, "must at once recall to the minds of all readers the delightful work, in which under the form of a romance, a vivid representation is given us of this remarkable woman, and of her relations to the world around her,—a work by which the name of Synesius himself is probably familiar to many who else would never have heard of it. The attractiveness of her character and the pathos of her life are not diminished by being withdrawn from the realm of fiction to that of sober history. If those who insist on strict chronological accuracy, may feel a slight disappointment in learning that at the time of her death, she must have been considerably advanced in age, and could hardly have attracted the young monk from the Thebaid by the charms of her youthful beauty, they may console themselves with the discovery that a relation, almost precisely like that feigned between Hypatia and Philammon, did actually exist earlier between the same lady and her young pupil from Cyrene. And a most charming pupil Synesius must have been." His relation to her continued till her death. He calls her his mother, sister, teacher, and benefactress; writes to her for advice on all important matters; shows to her, first of all, the manuscript of his books.

In his twenty-first or twenty-second year Synesius must have returned from Alexandria to Cyrene, for in the year 397 we find him engaged in his first public work. In that year the young man, favored by his extraction and his education, was sent out by the Senate of Cyrene as an ambassador to Constantinople to present an account of the distress of his native city and of the entire Pentapolis. The complaint was ordinary enough. Rapacity of the governors, perversion of justice in favor of the rich, and lack of proper defense against the inroads of barbarians, were statements which the Emperor no doubt heard more than once. Finally, after waiting two years (399 A. D.), Synesius was enabled to present his case to the Emperor Arcadius. After a brief introduction he states that his city has sent some wholesome advice, "counsels like salt, which stings while it preserves." The king, accordingly, must be pious, surrounded by friends, not by flatterers, must know and be known to his soldiers, and vigorous, not effeminate in his habits. The army to be trusted and effective must be made up of Roman citizens, not of mercenary barbarians. The Emperor must not be avaricious, nor should the governors and judges whom he appoints be tainted with this vice. With an unwonted boldness he spoke this and much more in the ears of Arcadius. Its result we do not know. It certainly did not aid much in mending affairs.

However, Synesius returned (narrowly escaping shipwreck) and settled down to the simple and happy life of a country gentleman. In the year 403 he was married to a Christian lady and the succeeding years brought the children who were during their lifetime his chiefest joy. And so amidst his slaves on the farm, and his neighbors round about, he spent his time reading philosophy, mathematics, and natural history, writing a serious treatise on dreams and a serio-comic "Praise of Baldness," in which he advances seventeen reasons to prove that it is better to be bald than to have a good head of hair. Then he would write a hymn, a letter to Hypatia, excuse himself from being a senator and yet interfere actively to see that justice was done private individuals who presented petitions to him. When the barbarians attacked his beloved city, he had nothing but reproaches for its incompetent defenders and was the first to take up arms in its behalf.

But his philosophy, and possibly his Christian wife were beginning to work a change in his opinions. He was far from being an emotional thinker. His mind underwent no sudden convulsion, no miraculous conversion. The Neo-Platonic *nous*, the all-pervading essence could without difficulty be transferred from the Greek Zeus to the Hebrew and Christian God. The doctrine of the *Logos* he had learned from Philo. To persuade himself that Christ was the Platonic type, the perfect man, the son of God, was an easy matter. And so gradually, Synesius came to feel himself in sympathy with the Christian world around him. He is represented by church historians as standing in the "attitude of a sympathetic outsider," and when elected bishop had not yet been baptized. The chief reasons for

<sup>1</sup>THE FATHERS FOR ENGLISH READERS. SYNESIUS OF CYRENE, PHILOSOPHER AND BISHOP. By Alice Gardner. Resident Lecturer, Newnham College, Cambridge. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1886.



this strange and irregular election were public ones. In 408 Arcadius died leaving the empire to be governed by his eight year old son, Honorius. The barbarians were again menacing the Pentapolis. Synesius was its most distinguished man, its most public spirited citizen. In so commanding a position as Bishop his power for good would be vastly increased. And so the choice of the people of the Pentapolis (for the church was then democratic) in spite of canonical law, fell upon him. His feelings on hearing of the honor were not unmixed. It is true that he expresses his gratitude to his fellow-citizens for the distinction; but he makes several objections. He is a married man and will not give up his wife. He is a philosopher and cannot undertake to root out philosophic principles from his mind. There are three doctrines specially which he cannot accept: "That the soul was created after the body; that the whole world will one day be utterly destroyed; and that the dead will rise again." He is willing to give up his leisure and amusements "to see his beloved dogs pining for the chase, and his bow hanging worm-eaten on the walls," but his philosophical opinions he cannot sacrifice. Eight months elapsed, during which he repeatedly declared his unfitness for the office, but at the end of that time Synesius the philosopher presented himself for baptism and episcopal consecration. And now he entered on his duties, removing to Ptolemais. With but a slight and imperfect acquaintance with the scriptures, he must preach, celebrate service, exclude heretical teaching. Amidst these duties and the every-day business which overwhelmed him, his heart frequently sinks, and once we find him beseeching the Archbishop "to pray for him as he is in great need of Divine help, while he scarcely dares demand for himself the aid he requires. He feels desolate and forsaken, and all things are against him because of his presumption in accepting an office for which his previous life had not fitted him." But the private cares which harassed him were eclipsed by a fresh evil. The new governor, Andronicus, exceeded all his predecessors in rapacity. Taxes were increased, and the most cruel tortures employed to extort money from wealthy citizens. When his victims took refuge in the church they were dragged from the altar. After exhausting all other means Synesius determined to hold a council and excommunicate the governor. The crimes of Andronicus were related and the punishment announced. "Let Andronicus of Berenice, born and bred to be the curse of the Pentapolis, who has by corrupt means obtained rule over his native land, be held and accounted of no man for a Christian. . . . Let him be shut off from every temple and chapel and consecrated enclosure. . . . Wherefore I command every man whether of public or of private station not to dwell under the same roof with him nor to eat at the same table. More especially I command the priests not to speak to these men when living nor to follow them to the grave when dead."

Synesius's race was run. The governor bowed to the storm, but the public triumph was more than outweighed by domestic affliction—the death of his wife and children. He died in 413, and we have his story told with insight, completeness, and a sympathy which lays all students of history, of thought, and of man, under a heavy obligation to Alice Gardner.

#### THE ISLANDS OF GREECE.<sup>1</sup>

THOSE who reject the seductions of the Hellenic cult, and insist that all things Greek, including the language, are "dead," might do well to travel that way. Lacking this opportunity, they should at least submit to the guidance of such a capable director as Mr. Cox. The chief impression gathered from his entertaining volume is that of the curious vitality of Greek thought, religion, manners, after revolutions which have shaken the earth, and divergences of lines of growth which might well be supposed to have left the once mistress of the world out of the race. And so, absolutely speaking she is; she no longer rates with the Powers, to say nothing of dominating them, but she is yet in the race so far as she retains a real and singular vitality, and a purity of lineage not to be matched elsewhere in Europe, or on the civilized earth. Take these Isles of the Princes which are our present text;—they are in a manner but colonies of Greece proper, are complicated with their long relation to Turkey, and are made also a sort of pleasure ground for restless Europeans;—yet even here the Greek spirit has finely held its order; national and personal traits are preserved intact through the long attrition of the centuries; the church has shown no sign of change in over a thousand years; the ancient language—with modern improvements it is true—is written and spoken. But for the presence of inquisitive Englishmen and Americans, with the changes they have wrought, in house-building, etc., it would be easy to imagine that time stood still in these fast-rooted isles.

<sup>1</sup>"THE ISLES OF THE PRINCES, OR THE PLEASURES OF PRINKIPO." By Samuel S. Cox, late U. S. Minister to Turkey. With Maps and Illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Princes' Isles form a small archipelago in the Sea of Marmora—the Propontis of classic days—from fifteen to twenty-five miles south of Constantinople. The Isles are nine in number, Prinkipo being the chief one, with Halki "a good second." The others are of much less importance, and several of these are mere rocky islets without inhabitants. But Prinkipo and Halki are true garden spots, and ex-Minister Cox gives so vivid and enthusiastic an account of them that nothing but their remoteness can prevent their becoming the "rage" among holiday seekers of Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Cox even pooh-poohs any such consideration. The islands, he says, are but a fortnight from New York, but four days from Paris,—and what is that? Making their acquaintance we find that they owe their curious purity of population to the fact that the original colonies have not been added to since they were first placed on the islands by the Turks, except by natural increase; there has been neither immigration nor emigration. The ancestors of these Greeks occupied the shores of the adjacent Bosphorus and Constantinople. When the Queen City was conquered by the Turks in 1450, Mohammed II. designated the islands as the residence of such of the Greeks as chose to remove thither. Many availed themselves of the offer, but not all; there is even now a larger Greek population on the main land than upon the islands, but it is not as choice a one, not as truly representative of the Greece of old.

Modern Greece, in truth, as shown by Mr. Cox's agreeable account of the Isles of the Princes, carries on some of the activities of classic times with as much vigor as it neglects others. The art spirit seems quite dead; there is nothing whatever left of it, neither is there much left of the political genius and nervous restlessness of the people in matters of conquest and government. On the other hand, they strangely preserve the dignity of the older Greeks, and the love of grace and beauty. In manners there are many observances which have been handed down the ages without a break. The old language, if dead is but half dead, to employ a Hibernicism which we are sure Mr. Cox would approve. The traveler is astounded and delighted to find himself not only among the sights but the sounds of a time when the world was ruled from the Acropolis; there have been some changes in costumes but next to none in proper names. Most remarkable and startling of all, is the vitality of the Greek church, the Eastern Orthodox church which ought to be more of a pride to Protestantism than it is. It spoils our point somewhat to reflect that the church does not stretch quite into the classic days, but it is very old. Hundreds of years before Luther, Greece had abjured Popery in its own way, a way not less conclusive, though it has never yet got the full credit therefor in western countries, than that of the German Monk. And in our Modern Greece we find the Church of the third and fourth centuries not appreciably changed, giving possibly the most remarkable of all manifestations of Christian steadfastness and continuity.

It would be a pleasure to us to dwell farther on reflections excited by Mr. Cox's suggestive and valuable book, if space served. It is full of delightful descriptions, and of sketches of character, all touched in that pleasant humorous style of which our author is a master. One of the most enjoyable chapters is an account of Sir Henry Bulwer Lytton (not the novelist but his elder brother,—he of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty) who once owned one of the smaller islands. Mr. Cox is himself a true Grecian, of the university breed; he will make readers of other training regret their deficiencies, but to all thoughtful ones he will bring some hours of zestful ease, and happy, if they cannot take that simple journey of "a fortnight from New York" to be able to go in imagination with so genial a companion.

G. W. A.

#### REVIEWS.

THE WORLD TO COME. By William Barret Wright, author of "Ancient Cities from the Dawn to the Daylight." Pp. 307. Boston: Hurd & Houghton.

PROF. DRUMMOND, in his presentation of a practical, undogmatic Christianity to the students of our colleges, dwelt upon the fact that Christ's work is social. It contemplates the establishment of a social order, and not any isolated and independent effects upon souls. It aims at the salvation of men from unsocial vices and equally unsocial pride in spiritual riches, into a society or fellowship of men. The same thought pervades this book of sermons. "The world to come" is not postponed to the life beyond the grave by Mr. Wright. He wants to see the Christian ideal realized now and here. He believes the words refer not more to the life beyond death than to that truly human, and therefore truly spiritual state, into which the law of love, under the influence of Christ, is bringing men as they live in this world. He thinks popular Christianity has followed Bunyan too much and the Gospels too little. He does not believe that the pilgrim conception is the truest; rather the Christian is a man who has put his hand to the

plow to turn under the old world with its un-Christlike ideas and maxims, as the preparation for "the world to come." He thinks the present heroic and vital side of Christianity has been obscured by an undue prominence of the consolatory, feminine, and prospective elements, until men begin to complain—as Mr. Mill did—that it falls in that respect below even paganism as an ethical system. So without ignoring these latter elements, he seeks to bring the other into clear light. In this view we think Mr. Wright is confirmed by a proper understanding of the New Testament teachings. Nothing is more curious than the way in which its prophecies of the future of this world—for instance the closing visions of the Book of Revelation—have been transferred to the next. Partly this has been due to the wretched mistranslation, by which *aión* meaning *age*, has been rendered *world* in our version. The New Testament has none of the other world lines of popular religion.

Mr. Wright is eminently a Biblical preacher in that his mind constantly recurs to the sacred text for illustration and confirmation of his theme; and his sermons generally have a decidedly expository cast. His analysis of Luke's account of the first church, of Christ's doctrine of prayer, of the charge given to Peter about the keys as illustrated by the apostle's character and later life, of the lives of Saul and of Samson (the solitary humorist of sacred history), and of Paul's passionate wish that he might be accursed if that would save his kinsmen, are fine instances of exegetical tact and insight. But he is no mere scripturalist, dealing with the sacred words as charms, or as oracles, which can be understood apart from the history in which they are imbedded. The first sermon has no text of scripture at all, and the sermons on Decoration Day and Easter have little else than mottoes.

Besides a beautiful memorial discourse on Deacon Franklin Snow, there is a long lecture, historical mainly, on Christmas, which was addressed to the young people of his church. It is a vindication of the children of the Puritans for not walking in the ways of their fathers in the treatment of that festival. It is full of interesting historical details, and claims that Christmas is a peculiarly Teutonic festival. \* \* \*

A PRINCESS OF JAVA. A Tale of the Far East. By S. J. Higginson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This is a very ingenious piece of work, and Mrs. Higginson has shown great skill in depicting the native life of one of the most interesting islands in the world. She must have enjoyed unequalled facilities for becoming acquainted with the habits, customs, and natural features of Java. To begin with, she has a complete knowledge of the island itself, and without being in the least degree pedantic, has contrived to give us a comprehensive idea of its wonderful resources, its rich products, its rare flora, its strange and terrible fauna, its variety of climates, from the hottest to the coldest, attainable by ascending the high mountains. All those teeming forces of nature which man has not yet mastered, and which at once invite and threaten, offer enjoyment and the deadliest forms of destruction. The author's triumph is that she has given us this wealth of fact and details belonging to natural history, yet made it subordinate to her picture of Japanese domestic and social life, and to her development of a capital love story, full of novelty, picturesqueness, and humor. Like that of so many other novels, the plot hinges on the results of the modern spirit invading a settled system of things. Even in Java accepted beliefs are questioned nowadays, and the established order assailed; sacred traditions and restrictions set at naught. In former times the rulers of provinces and households enjoyed an easy habit of supremacy and could strike off the heads of contumacious offenders. But nowadays as the Bopati (governor of the province) remarks, "We are no longer the unquestioned masters we once were, and this usurping foreign power insists on investigating such summary and wholesale proceedings."

The Bopati is the father of the heroine, Mattah-Djarri. She is the daughter of his "first" wife Keomah. The Bopati has numerous inferior wives, but by Javanese law the children of the "first" wife alone inherit the name and property of the father. Mattah-Djarri, being the only child, has been brought up with all the luxury and exclusiveness which the highest rank can give. She is beautiful in the extreme, and is costumed in all the rich stuffs and costly gems which oriental magnificence can provide, and her apartments are as full of the spoils of the East as a modern *bric-a-brac* shop. Fortunately for the attractiveness of the princess she has never suffered the hideous disfigurement of having her teeth filed off and stained black with the juice of the Siri. Every female child in Java is condemned to endure this mutilation, but Mattah-Djarri having a will of her own and an insupportable dread of the dentist, has insisted that it should be put off from day to day and from year to year, and thus has grown to womanhood in the full possession of her pretty white teeth, which enhanced her dark glowing beauty. In fact the young girl had an

aunt who also refused to have her teeth blackened, and who ran away from her family and married a European. Thus in a variety of ways the princess has felt the inspiration of the heaven of new ideas and impulses, and longs to renounce the old heaven. She sees that her mother is vexed and humiliated by being obliged to live with the Bopati's inferior wives, and she decides that she does not wish to marry a polygamous husband. Her cousin, a girl of her own age, who has been educated in Europe, and has all the ideas of a European, helps to throw a whole flood of light into the mind of the princess as to her individual wishes and requirements. It is at this moment that her father, the Bopati, chooses her future husband,—a hideous old Javanese, with a face like a mummy, and a terrible reputation for getting rid of his wives. Although the princess is rebellious, the Bopati's will is law and the suit is urged on. The first requisition of the bridegroom elect is, naturally, that the bride's teeth shall be filed off, and her mouth adorned and beautified by their being stained black.

The two autocrats little realize the force of feminine wills, nor the fertility of feminine resource in contrivance. The father and his chosen son-in-law are worsted in the struggle which ensues. Of course there are youthful lovers for so charming a heroine, and no one can complain of the way the story turns out save Mattah-Djarri's disappointed suitor, who is frantically eager that everybody's head shall be chopped off according to good old Javanese usage. As we began by saying, the story is very ingenious, and shows at every turn literary ability of a high order. The book is indeed so well executed that we are the more alive to certain slight blemishes, which it would seem any proof-reader might have corrected. For example, the repeated substitution of the word *incredulous* when the text requires *incredible*, and the misuse of *shall* and *will*, *would* and *should*. We must say a word about the novel binding of the volume, which is not only pretty, but agreeable to the touch.

LETTERS FROM HEAVEN. Translated from the Fourth German Edition. Pp. 269. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

These letters form a companion volume to the remarkable book, "Letters from Hell," which we noticed in the translation published by the same firm. That book is the work of a Danish theologian, Rev. Mr. Rowell, and the German from which the version was made was itself a condensed translation. Whether this is from the same pen, or is merely an imitation by a German writer, we do not learn from the book. It has no preface or introduction, and while the style shows a good deal of similarity, there is a difference in the power of the two books which suggests and yet does not prove a difference of authorship. It may be that Herr Rowell achieved his best success in the former volume, but has fallen off in this.

The point of view is the same in both. The author is a Lutheran not unaffected by pietism and its narrowing influence. His conception of the method by which a human spirit is fitted for the life of heaven is entirely Lutheran. An act of true faith and repentance in the dying hour, whatever the previous life may have been, suffices to carry the sinner to the state of the blessed, without any intermediate process or state of purification. There is no intermediate place recognized—no purgatory, no hades, no paradise distinct from heaven. The future life has indeed gradations, but they are species of the two genera, heaven or hell. For all men, whatever their opportunity or want of opportunity, this life is final and decisive. To one of these endless conditions death at once introduces us. In this respect the book is in entire harmony with the older Protestant dogmatics. It concedes nothing to the newer thought on the subject.

Our fault with the conception it presents is its inadequacy. We never have looked on a picture of heaven without repulsion. Rarely have we read or heard any attempt at describing it without something of the same feeling. Without faltering in the hope of "a life of less friction than this" we have a feeling that the best words ever said of it were those of Paul: "Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive" it. Herr Rowell, if this be he, or his German imitator, if it be not he, has not succeeded where the apostle predicted his failure. There is much undeniable and commonplace truth in his descriptions. There is the feminine sweetness and tenderness, which are at once the strength and the weakness of the German and Scandinavian pulpits. There are good thoughts and fine suggestions, which give pleasure. But the whole impression is that his heaven is an enlarged and sublimated version of a German pietistic brotherhood, in which much of the best energies of human nature would be cramped and atrophied. Our observation of God's methods in this life forbid the supposition that the better life of the future will find its type in a child's idea of a perfect dinner,—all sweets and cake. We like the other book much better. He has made the outer darkness terrible to any man's conscience. He has made heaven attractive only to a class.



OUR HEREDITY FROM GOD. Consisting of Lectures on Evolution. By E. P. Powell. Pp. 416. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. E. P. Powell, who ministers to some kind of an untheological yet religious society in Utica, has published this volume of his lectures in which he sets forth his conclusions about life and the universe with some eloquence. Mr. Powell was brought up in the Calvinistic faith, but gave up that and every kind of belief in a supernatural revelation, after a struggle. He found what he thought the true clue to the mystery of existence in the works of Mr. Darwin but it is two American Evolutionists, Prof. Edward D. Cope and Mr. Edward Montgomery, whom he has found most helpful in his reconstruction of his ideas. He now rejects the idea of the supernatural (or the extra-natural, as he calls it) entirely, accepting the necessary processes of nature as accounting for everything. Though he uses the term "God" on his title-page, and in some rhetorical passages of his book, he has laid aside all faith in any such personality, and confesses that the term is non-natural and should be "supplanted." And yet, like Mr. Edward Montgomery, he still cherishes the hope of immortality after death, though on what seems to us very slender grounds.

Our impression is that Mr. Powell has not thought his own notions into clearness. His book is a blending of ethical ideas retained unconsciously from his earlier period with those which are proper to his present naturalism. He seeks to invest the theory of evolution with an ethical significance which is not native to it. Two children are struggling for birth here, and one or the other will have the mastery. Mr. Powell will go back or will go forward. His changes of view will not stop with those he has experienced already. This limits greatly the significance of his book. The world has no time to estimate the value of points of view which are necessarily transitional: the circumstance of a man passing through various religious moods and experiences is too common for him to expect that everybody will be willing to pause with him at each stage.

FAMOUS AMERICAN AUTHORS. By Sarah K. Bolton. New York: Thos. Y. Crowell & Co.

Mrs. Bolton has done a variety of useful work in the line of the book here noticed. Among her popular biographies we recall her "Poor Boys who Became Famous," and "Girls who Became Famous;"—there are possibly others, for our author is a person of great industry, and sketch-writing of this character appears to be her forte. "Famous American Authors" is the best of the series, as far as it has fallen under our notice. It has a rather more thoughtful tone, as befitting the professional nature of its subject, and though of necessity sketching in effect—the attempt being to give the lives of fifteen or more prominent people within the compass of a moderate sized book,—it makes very agreeable reading. Among the authors outlined are Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, and the other leaders of the New England group, with a selection from the junior class in American letters, Cable, Howells, James, and others. It deserves to be said that Mrs. Bolton succeeds best with her most difficult subject,—Emerson; she contrives within a quite limited space to give a vivid idea of the Sage of Concord, one which must inevitably lead a young reader of discernment to desire a fuller knowledge of the subject, and this is the avowed purpose of these writings. It is useless of course to complain of omissions in works of this nature, yet we cannot avoid the reflection that Mrs. Bolton has but imperfectly covered her ground in failing to include any representatives of our Southern Literature except Mr. Cable.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE business of making school readers, which was begun,—and very well begun,—by our Pennsylvanian Lindley Murray, in his "Introduction," "English Reader," and "Sequel," has received a fresh impulse in our own time from the diffusion of juster views of education, and the advance in the arts of illustration. Prof. James Johonnot has prepared two series of "instructive readers" for Messrs. Appleton & Co., which compare very favorably even with the handsomest yet brought out. One of these is devoted to history and the other to natural history. Each is graded with reference to the child's advance in comprehension. The series on natural history (six volumes) has been in use for some time. Only two volumes of the historical series have reached us, but the rest (seven volumes in all) are in course of preparation. The topics are well selected, the style clear, and the illustrations good.

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., have made a very good edition of Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," in one volume. It contains 1373 pages, and the paper is necessarily thin, but the book will serve very well for the ordinary reader. The translation is by Miss Isabel F. Hapgood, and is one of the best, if not the very

best, of the renderings this famous work has had into our language. Her appreciation of the characteristics of Hugo's style is intelligent and penetrative.

The latest issue in the extended series of critical editions of English classics which have come from the hand of Dr. William J. Rolfe is his "Minor Poems of John Milton," (New York: Harper & Brothers). It includes substantially the whole of the minor poems of Milton in English, (the omissions are a few translations of Psalms, and one of an ode of Horace), and to them Mr. Rolfe prefixes a critical introduction, a biography, some extracts from Mr. Channing's Essay on Milton, and Wordsworth's Sonnet, while he adds notes covering many pages, explanatory of the text. Dr. Rolfe's work in this direction needs no endorsement from any one: it is everywhere recognized as admirable. The present volume is similar in its size, print, and binding to the well known ones of the Shakespeare series.

"Lessons in Cooking, for the Use of Classes in Public and Industrial Schools," (Boston: Roberts Brothers), is a "Boston School Kitchen Text-Book," but not in the ordinary sense a "cook book." The author is Mrs. D. A. Lincoln, and the scheme of the work is to explain the why and wherefore of the directions given. There is, therefore, a considerable part given to instruction in first principles, and necessarily an excursion is made into chemistry. The composition of foods, their adaptation to the sustenance of human life, and the reasons underlying the several methods of preparing them for use, are among the things which need to be made plain to the student, in order that the directions of a "recipe" may mean something more than a mere mechanical process. That it is an excellent idea thus to make cooking a scientific process, and give to the young women of America an intelligent knowledge of the principles which underlie it, will be conceded without hesitation, and Mrs. Lincoln has very successfully carried out the plan. There are probably half a score of good cook books, but this is among the few we have met with that sets wisely to work to train good cooks. One of its merits is directness, and another conciseness.

The J. B. Lippincott Company publish new editions, in the neat cheap "bound" shape made so popular by them, of two novels which have met with favor—"The Duchess" by the Great Unknown who is at her best in tales of Irish life like this, and "Vendetta," by Marie Correlli, which however popular it may be is an unwholesome extravagant tale, calculated to do no good to young readers. It is declared to be in its essentials founded upon actual occurrences in the cholera panic in Naples, in 1884, which might be, and yet the facts not be proper to set down in this shape, "The Duchess" is genuinely diverting and it gives facts about Irish country life of value at this time.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE deaths of two prominent English authors, both well known to American readers, and both women, have just been announced. These were Lady Brassey and Mrs. Dinah Maria Mulock-Craik. The former was the wife of Baron Thomas Brassey, who was "raised to the peerage" last year. She was the daughter of John Allmott, and was married in 1860. She died on board her husband's yacht, (the *Sunbeam*), on the way to Australia, and was buried at sea. Her works best known relate to the voyages on the yacht: "A Voyage Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam," and "Storm and Sunshine in the East," but previous to the issue of these she had written two books for private circulation—"The Flight of the Meteor" and "The Voyage in the Eothen."—Mrs. Mulock-Craik died on the 13th inst. She was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, in 1826. Her father, who had been a clergyman, died, leaving a widow, a daughter, and two sons to struggle along on a small annuity. Mrs. Mulock died before the children were fully grown, and the annuity perishing with her, the responsibility of earning such a living for herself and brothers that she might keep them with her devolved upon the daughter. Her first novel, "The Ogilvies," appeared in 1849, and was followed a year later by "Olive." Her greatest success, unquestionably, was "John Halifax, Gentleman," which appeared in 1857, and it was as "the author of" that book that she preferred to be known on her title-pages. Altogether her books, mostly novels, but including some juveniles, collections of fugitive papers, and a volume of poems, number about thirty. In 1865, she married Capt. George Lillie Craik, an officer in the English Army, and their married life, although the husband was some years the junior of his wife, was happy. Of late years she lived in the vicinity of Richmond.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard are preparing Scott's "Bridal of Triermain" for the holidays, with fourteen full-page illustrations in photogravure by Percy Macquoid.—Mr. J. A. Froude has written a book on India as a companion to his "Oceana." The latter book is said to have netted him \$50,000. The new book will bear

the title "The English in the West Indies, or the Bow of Ulysses," and is to be illustrated from sketches by the author.—The D. Lothrop Co., Boston, will issue shortly a new "Life of Robert Southey," with numerous letters not before given to the public.

It is doubtful, according to *London Truth*, whether Dr. Vaughan will be able to undertake the biography of Dean Stanley, on which the late Mr. Theodore Walrond was engaged at the time of his death, as he cannot afford the time. It would be necessary for Dr. Vaughan to give up all his other work in order to write the book in a satisfactory way, and he finds it impossible to arrange to do this. Mr. Walrond had only completed the collection of materials, of which there is a superabundant supply.

Messrs. Scribner's Sons have made arrangements with Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. by which they become the publishers of the stories of R. L. Stevenson, which were on the latter's list. These are "The New Arabian Nights" and "The Dynamiter." Scribners thus become the publishers in this country of all the Stevenson books.—Mr. George J. Coombes announces in preparation, "Edwin Booth, a Biography," by William Winter, with portraits, etc.—Robert Burns Wilson, the Kentucky poet, has made a collection of his poems for the first time, and the volume will be published before long by Messrs. Cassell & Co.—Miss Marietta Holley, author of "Josiah Allen's Wife," is about to bring out a volume of poems.

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce as in press "Burnham Breaker" by Homer Greene, author of "The Blind Brother," and "Fairy Legends of the French Provinces," translated by Mrs. M. Carey, with an introduction by Professor J. F. Jameson, of Johns Hopkins University.

Among the most important literary events of the season is the arrangement by the Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, of Edinburgh, and the J. B. Lippincott Company, for the issue of a new edition of the well-known Chambers's Encyclopædia. The work is to be thoroughly revised, entirely rewritten, and printed from new stereotype plates. Active collaborators in both countries are busily engaged on the revision, and the first volume is announced for publication early next spring. The work will be copyrighted in both countries and the publishers express their intention of making it a thoroughly International Encyclopædia.

Another leading announcement of the J. B. Lippincott Co. is the "Odes and Sonnets of Keats," illustrated by W. H. Low, in a volume to match his "Lamia." It will contain sixteen full page drawings, and floral embellishments amid the text.

"Hymns of the Faith" is the title of the new hymn-book prepared by Professors Harris and Tucker of the Andover Theological Seminary. It will contain about 650 hymns, which the culture and taste of the editors guarantee to be peculiarly acceptable. Mr. Glezen, the musical editor, has both the experience and the skill to select the choicest and most appropriate tunes. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish this book shortly.

The proceedings of the International Medical Congress at Washington in September will fill fifteen large volumes, to be published by W. F. Fell & Co., Philadelphia.—Mr. Habberton's new novel, "Country Luck," appears simultaneously here and in London.—Messrs. George Routledge & Sons have had translated into English Gerard de Nerval's "Sylvie," and will issue it in a form like that of Merimee's "Carmen," with etchings by Rudaux.—The title of Joaquin Miller's forthcoming volume of poems, in the press of Roberts Bros., is "Songs of the Mexican Seas."

Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co., 20 Lafayette Place, N. Y., will issue for the forthcoming holiday season new and fully illustrated (many colored) presentation editions of "Grimm's Fairy Tales" and "The Arabian Night's Entertainments." Uniform with their choicely illustrated editions of "Masterman Ready" and "Settlers in Canada" they will issue Captain Marryatt's "Poor Jack." Thomas Keyworth, author of "The Naresboro' Victory," "Granny's Boy," and other stories, has written a new one called "A Long Delay."

Mr. Stoneland Wake, a member of the English Anthropological Institute, has written a book on serpent worship and similar subjects, which will be published by Mr. George Redway, and is nearly ready.

The Turks have now got their own military history of the battles of Plevna and of the Russo-Turkish war. The author is Lieut. Col. Talat Bey, who served at Plevna. He has been rewarded and decorated by the Sultan.

Messrs. Cupples & Hurd have opened their new and attractive book store in Boston, at No. 94 Boylston street, near the Providence railway station.—"A Selection from the Poetry of Leigh Hunt" is in the press of Benjamin & Bell, New York. It will have a prefatory sketch of the poet and a heretofore unpublished

portrait, by Wilkil.—Another translation of Virgil in verse is promised. It is by Sir Charles Bowen, and will be published by Mr. John Murray, London.—The collection of poetry by Mrs. Browning to be published by Ward, Lock & Co., London, will have a memoir of the poet, giving fresh facts in her life, by John H. Ingram, the editor of Poe.

Prof. J. Stuart Blackie has agreed to write a monograph on Burns for the "Great Writers" series. To the same series Prof. Knight will contribute a life of Wordsworth, Mr. J. Sime a life of Goethe, and Mr. Gosse a life of Congreve.

A work entitled "The Sportsman's Paradise or, The Lake Lands of Canada," by Dr. B. A. Watson, will be issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company this month. No portion of our continent affords a better field for the sportsman than Canada, and Dr. Watson's experiences are of such a character as to make his narrative entertaining. The volume is to be profusely illustrated by Daniel C. and Harry Beard.

The great Danish Theologian Dr. Hans Lassen, whose fame and writings are known in every Protestant country, is to have a monument raised to his memory in Copenhagen. The Fathers of the London Oratory are arranging for the printers, "the Lives of the English Martyrs declared Blessed by Pope Leo XIII. December 29th, 1886." An introduction has been prepared by Father S. Keogh.—Mr. Kinglake's forthcoming volume of his great history will take up the narrative after the battle of Inkermann, bringing it to the assumption of the French command by Marshal Canrobert. The succeeding volume will bring the history down to the death of Lord Raglan.

It is but a few days since Harper & Brothers published Mr. Howard Pyle's novel entitled "The Rose of Paradise." They have now ready for immediate publication another volume from the same pen. It is a book of fairy stories for children, called "The Wonder Clock." The tales, numbering twenty-four, are ingenious and are told in the quaint style which made "Pepper and Salt" a favorite with readers of all ages. The book is illustrated by the author, and decorations have been contributed by his sister, Miss Katharine Pyle.

The memoirs of the late E. C. Grenville Murray, prepared by his wife, will soon appear.—The purpose of the translator of Carlyle's "Hero Worship" into French is declared by him to have been to serve the cause of religious free thought.—The narrative of "The Early Life of Samuel Rogers," by P. W. Clayden is now nearly ready. Mr. Clayden's connection with the "banker-poet's" family is intimate and the book promises to be an interesting one.—Messrs. Bagster & Sons intend to issue a new series of "Records of the Past," under the editorship of Professor Sayce, assisted by a number of distinguished Egyptian and Assyrian scholars. The new series will give a greater amount of historical, religious, and geographical information than its predecessor. The first two volumes of this important work will appear next year.

D. C. Heath & Co. will publish at once "Nature Reader; Sea-side and Way-side, No. I," by Julia McNair Wright. This is the first of a series of Primary Readers intended to awaken in young children a taste for scientific study, to develop their powers of attention, and to encourage thought and observation by directing their minds to the living things that meet their eyes on the road-side, at the sea-shore, and about their homes.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

MR. LAWRENCE HUTTON will have charge of the holiday book table in the Christmas *Book Buyer*, and Mrs. Burton N. Harrison will write about children's books.

A series of unpublished letters written by Charles Dickens will appear in the *English Illustrated Magazine* during the coming year.

A periodical of a somewhat new character is to appear in the Hague (Netherlands). It will be a fortnightly in four languages, English, French, Spanish, and Italian, containing original correspondence on letters, arts, and science from London, Paris, Madrid, and Naples. A New York correspondent has been invited to contribute an American letter to the quartet already named. The object is to promote the study of languages. The editor is to be M. Taco H. deBeer, editor of *de Portefeuille*, the Dutch Art Chronicle and Literary Review.

Mr. Gladstone has written an article on "The Future of the English Speaking Races" for *The Youth's Companion*. The view taken by Mr. Gladstone is a most cheerful one, and although the article was written especially for youthful readers it can hardly fail to have general interest.

The Lincoln Life in the forthcoming November *Century* has to do with the period after Lincoln's election, and before his inaugura-



tion. In this installment will be given to the world for the first time fourteen letters of President Lincoln. These are written to men like General Scott, Mr. Seward, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Gilmer, and others. There are also important letters from W. H. Seward, and interesting letters and extracts from letters by Horace Greeley, E. B. Washburne, Simon Cameron, General Scott, Thurlow Weed, Thomas Corwin, W. C. Bryant, and John A. Dix.

#### ART NOTES.

**T**he chief event in the art world of Philadelphia, this week, has been the unveiling of the Meade Statue. The ceremonies attending this took place on Tuesday, Mr. Benj. H. Brewster making the presentation on behalf of the Fairmount Park Art Association, and Mr. George H. Boker replying for the Commissioners of the Park, while an oration was delivered by Major-General John Gibbon, who served with distinction under General Meade. The statue, (which has been described in previous issues of THE AMERICAN), is of bronze, and was designed by Mr. Alexander Calder.

The *Art Journal* for October (London: J. S. Virtue & Co.; New York: the International News Co.), has for its frontispiece a fine etching by W. Unger from the painting by Gabriel Max, "The Raising of Jairus's Daughter." Among the letter-press is an article by Mr. Charles G. Leland on the art of painting in *gesso*. Gesso is a composition formed of calcined plaster of Paris and size, glue, or gum, and as the mixture is applied and the pattern formed with a pointed brush or hair pencil, the process may be regarded either painting in relief or modelling by painting. Mr. Leland gives a number of examples illustrating his text, and he remarks in conclusion that gesso "has a great deal in common with modelling, painting *papier-mâché* and *repoussé* and any person who will practice it will find that it greatly facilitates the acquisition of these arts."

The art quarterly issued by Messrs. Bailey, Banks and Biddle, *The Connoisseur*, makes a very charming issue for October. The chief article, by Mr. H. W. Austin, deals with the work of John A. S. Monks, (born at Cold Springs on the Hudson river, 1850), whose etchings have lately commanded attention. Several illustrations of these are given. Other articles deal with "Recent English Architecture from a French Point of View," (this is a conclusion of a paper begun in the July number), "American Book Illustration," and "A German View of the Paris Salon." The frontispiece of the number is a delicately refined female head, etched in dry point by F. W. Freer, and there are several fine illustrations without text, one of them an exquisite *paté tendre* vase, with ormolu mountings, designed by La Barre.

The Art Students' League of New York now has its classroom at No. 143-147 East 23d St., to which quarters it removed previous to the opening of the class work on the 3d of the present month. The instructors include Messrs. Kenyon Cox, H. Siddons Mowbray, Walter Shirlaw, and others. Mr. Thomas Eakins, as last year, delivers a course of lectures on artistic anatomy. Mr. Geo. deF. Brush takes the place of Mr. Sartain, (who is abroad), in charge of the men's evening life class.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

**A**MONG the wonders which are to appear in the Paris Centennial Exposition of 1889, it is now announced that the Machinery Palace is to take a leading place, with a roof of a clear span never before even approached in similar constructions. The roof of St. Pancras station in London has for some time held the preëminence in this line, with a clearspan of 239 feet between supports, though very recently slightly exceeded in dimensions by one or two other structures. But according to the plans which have been accepted for the Paris structure the centre span of the Machinery Palace will be 362 feet between supports, thus leaving all previous efforts far in the rear. It is to be built of steel, and it is claimed that this will enable the builder to secure a great advance in lightness of structure without in the least sacrificing strength, the steel trusses only weighing about three-fourths of what iron trusses of the same strength would.

The *Custer Chronicle* reports the discovery of another mountain of tin ore in Dakota, six miles in a northerly direction from Custer, which is said to be the most important, inasmuch as it is by far the most extensive and massive body of tin ore yet discovered in the Hills. The discovery is credited to F. G. Field, who has been an activist in prospector on the great tin belt of the southern Hills for the past three years. Five locations have been made upon this mammoth vein, which has been called the Homestake. This enormous lode is situated upon the apex of one of the highest mountains of Spring creek, the lofty summit of which requires an hour's persistent effort to reach. The area embraced in

the five locations is said to be about equally divided between Custer and Pennington counties. It is difficult to determine the width of this lode, as but one of its walls has been discovered. It is said that no barren rock has thus far been encountered, but that every particle of it contains tin.

Referring to repeated recent statements that "soda" locomotives had been adopted for use in the streets of Minneapolis, Minn., *Wood and Iron*, of that city, says: During last winter and early spring some experiments were made with a so-called soda engine, and the "soda engine" did make a few trips with a steam engine in attendance to help it out of difficulties. These "soda" engines were abandoned several months ago, after an expenditure of more than \$50,000 in a vain attempt to make them successful. We do not believe that the failure was due to the use of soda, but to poor management, bad designs, and worse workmanship.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- COUNTRY LUCK. By John Habberton. Pp. 260. \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- JACK HALL: OR THE SCHOOL DAYS OF AN AMERICAN BOY. By Robert Grant. Pp. 394. \$—, Boston: Jordan, Marsh & Co.
- SOUTH-COUNTY NEIGHBORS. By Esther Bernon Carpenter. Pp. 272. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- JUVENILIA: Being a Second Series of Essays on Sundry Aesthetical Questions. By Vernon Lee. Pp. 431. \$2.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- BOSTON SCHOOL KITCHEN TEXT-BOOK. Lessons in Cooking. By Mrs. D. A. Lincoln. Pp. 237. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- SONGS OF THE MEXICAN SEAS. By Joaquin Miller. Pp. 133. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- GARDEN SKETCHES. By Philip Bourke Marston. With Biographical Sketch by Louise Chandler Moulton. Pp. 104. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- LIVING LIGHTS. A Popular Account of Phosphorescent Animals and Vegetables. By Charles Frederick Holder. Pp. 157. \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

#### DRIFT.

**I**N the elections in New Jersey next month there will be no State ticket, and the chief interest centres in the contests in eight counties for State Senators, who will have a vote for United States Senator to succeed John R. McPherson in 1889. The uncertain Republican majority in the Senate at Washington makes it vitally important to secure the election of a Republican Senator from New Jersey in 1889, and every State Senator elected by the party this year will contribute to that result. Extraordinary efforts will be put forth by both parties in the Senate districts. The control of the Legislature by a majority on joint ballot is also essential. The Legislature in joint meeting next winter will appoint successors to State Controller Anderson and State Treasurer Toffey, besides filling other important offices, and the legislative elections are virtually for these offices.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The city of Philadelphia has once more set an excellent example to the city of New York. Tuesday a fine statue of General Meade was unveiled in Fairmount Park. It is a worthy tribute to a Philadelphia soldier, designed by a Philadelphia sculptor, and paid for by Philadelphia money. And it was dedicated in a manner altogether fitting the man and the city. The brilliant wits of New York journalism are accustomed to refer to Philadelphia as a slow place, but when it comes to doing the right thing in the right way, Philadelphia "gets there just the same." New York is still feebly endeavoring to raise funds for a Grant monument on the patent medicine advertisement plan.—*Hartford Courant*.

Now that the official figures are published it is found that the recent vote in Tennessee on the prohibition amendment was larger by 4,588 than the largest ever before polled at any election in the State. No less than 262,701 Tennesseans dropped their ballots in the box, 117,504 of them voting for the amendment and 145,197 against it.

The chief sufferers by the passing of the dividend of the Baltimore & Ohio road are the city of Baltimore and the Johns Hopkins University. The city of Baltimore will have to provide for a floating debt of \$130,000 to make up the loss. The University has had an annual income of \$225,000, of which \$120,000 came from the railroad dividends. Fortunately it has lived within its income, and has a reserve fund of \$400,000, which will enable it to continue without changes in its course.

From a list of the Protestant pastors in active service in New York city, drawn up by the secretary of the City Mission, it appears that the Protestant Episcopalians lead, with 72; the Presbyterians come next with 62; the Methodists have 51; the Baptists, 34; the Reformed, (Dutch) 23; the Lutherans, 21; the Independents, 12; the Congregationalists 7; and the Reformed Episcopalians and the Moravians, 2 each. This makes a total of 286.

TO AFFORD IMMEDIATE RELIEF IN ASTHMA, try Dr. Jayne's Expecto-ant, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and by causing the ejection of mucus which clogs them. For Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness, this medicine is equally beneficial; while for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, it is both a palliative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all stubborn Coughs and Colds.

# THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.  
WHARTON BARKER, President.  
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.  
ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:  
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK, . . . . .	3
EDITORIAL:	
The Limits of Presidential Responsibility, . . . . .	7
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
An Old Garden, . . . . .	7
Synesius of Cyrene, . . . . .	8
The Islands of Greece, . . . . .	9
REVIEWS:	
Wright's "The World to Come," . . . . .	9
Higginson's "A Princess of Java," . . . . .	10
"Letters from Heaven," . . . . .	10
Powell's "Our Heredity from God," . . . . .	11
Bolton's "Famous American Authors," . . . . .	11
Briefer Notices, . . . . .	11
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS, . . . . .	11
PERIODICAL LITERATURE, . . . . .	12
ART NOTES, . . . . .	13
SCIENCE NOTES, . . . . .	13
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED, . . . . .	13
DRIFT, . . . . .	13

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$3.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they wish to discontinue.

Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.

Specimen copies sent upon application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., should be drawn to order of HOWARD M. JENKINS, TREASURER.

\*Address through post-office: "THE AMERICAN, Box 924, Philadelphia."

\*THE AMERICAN is on sale at the following news stands:

Mangan's, 41 South Eighth street; Wanamaker's, Book Department; T. A. Cullen's, 107 South Broad street; Continental News Stand, Continental Hotel; Fifth and Chestnut streets; etc.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

### AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designated as Article XIX. as follows:

### ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

### AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters, which read as follows:

"If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state of county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

"Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth

## TO ADVERTISERS!!

For a check for \$20 we will print a ten line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American Newspapers and complete the work within ten days. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers:—or Five Million Readers, if it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 30 cents for Book of 272 pages.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,  
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

## PUBLICATIONS.

The BOSTON GLOBE says of it: It is a marvel of taste and beauty and one cannot understand how it possibly can be published for such a trifling price.

# THE CONNOISSEUR

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY MAGAZINE  
OF ART AND DECORATION.

Each number contains an Original Etching by a leading artist, upwards of thirty other fine illustrations and articles by the best foreign and American writers on art.

—PUBLISHED BY—

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE,

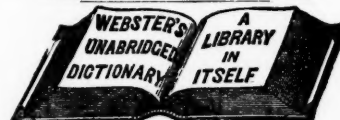
CHESTNUT STREET COR. TWELFTH.

PHILADELPHIA.

VOL. II. commences with autumn number. Now READY; containing Original Etching by F. W. Freer.

# WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

With or without Patent Index.



Your Attention is invited to the fact that in purchasing the latest issue of this work, you get

## A Dictionary

containing 3000 more words and nearly 2000 more illustrations than any other American Dictionary.

## A Gazetteer of the World

containing over 25,000 Titles, with their pronunciation and a vast amount of other information, (recently added,) and

## A Biographical Dictionary

giving pronunciation of names and brief facts concerning nearly 10,000 Noted Persons; also various tables giving valuable information.

## All in One Book.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is recommended by the State Superintendents of Schools in 36 States, and by leading College Presidents of the United States and Canada. It is **Standard Authority** with the United States Supreme Court, and in the Government Printing Office. It has been selected in every case where State Purchases have been made for Schools, and is the Dictionary upon which nearly all the school books are based.

## Get the Latest and Best.

It is an invaluable companion in every School, and at every Fireside. Specimen pages and testimonials sent prepaid on application. Published by G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

## LANGUAGES.

The **Meisterschaft System**, by Dr. R. S. ROSENTHAL, is the only successful method ever devised to learn to speak without a teacher, and in a few weeks, **French, German, Spanish or Italian.** Endorsed by leading linguists. Terms, \$5.00 for books of either language. Sample copy, Part I., 25 cents. Liberal terms to Teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Mass.



## MEDICINAL.



1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.  
A WELL TRIED TREATMENT.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, have been using for the last seventeen years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

OFFICE PATIENTS are under our personal inspection and care, visiting the office daily, or as frequently as their cases may require. The treatment is by inhalation.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

HON. WM. D. KELLEY, Member of Congress, Phila.  
REV. VICTOR L. CONRAD, Ed. Luth. Observer, Phila.  
REV. CHAS. W. CUSHING, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.  
HON. WM. PENN. NIXON, Ed. Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.  
REV. A. W. MOORE, Ed. The Centenary, Lancaster, S. C.  
W. H. WORTHINGTON, Ed. New South, Birmingham, Ala.  
JUDGE H. P. VROOMAN, Quenemo, Kan.  
MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE, Melrose, Mass.  
JUDGE E. S. VOORHEES, New York City.  
MR. F. C. KNIGHT, Philadelphia.  
MR. FRANK SIDDALL, Merchant, Philadelphia.  
HON. W. W. SCHUYLER, Easton, Pa.  
EDWARD L. WILSON, 833 Broadway, N. Y., Ed. Phila. Photographer.

FIDELIA M. LYON, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.  
ALEXANDER RITCHIE, Inverness, Scotland.  
MRS. MANUEL V. ORTEGA, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mex.  
MRS. E. COOPER, Utiilla, Spanish Honduras, Cen. Am.  
J. COBB, U. S. Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.  
M. V. ASHBROOK, Red Bluff, Cal.  
ERNEST TURNER, Nottingham, England.  
JACOB WARD, Bowtal, New South Wales.

And thousands of others in every part of the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,  
No. 1529 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

## DENTISTRY.



**DR. NEALL,**  
DENTIST,  
303 N. NINTH STREET.

Ladies before ordering teeth don't fail to call and see our improved GUM ENAMELED Teeth. No charge for gas when Teeth are ordered. Temporary sets furnished to wear while the gums are healing. Repairing and Remodelling while you wait. Prices surprisingly low. Office open evenings till 9, and all day Sunday.

**DR. NEALL, DENTIST,**  
303 NORTH NINTH ST.

## SHOEMAKERS.

**KUNKEL & GRIFFITHS,**  
(Successors to WALDO M. CLAFLIN.)

MAKERS OF SHOES AS SUGGESTED  
BY PROF. MEYER.

Nos. 11 AND 13 N. NINTH STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

## FURNITURE ETC.

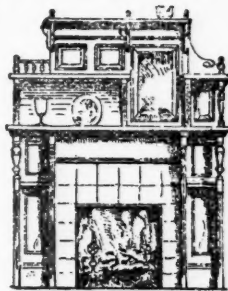
**AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,**  
Designers and Manufacturers of  
**FINE FURNITURE,  
BEDDING,**

AND

**DECORATIVE UPHOLSTERY.**

**NO. 1027 MARKET STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.**

**S. HUET, 251 S. SECOND STREET,**



Designer and Manu-  
facturer of

**ARTISTIC WOOD  
MANTELS.**

—AND—

**Fine FURNITURE.**

New Ideas and Ef-  
fects in Interior De-  
corations and Home  
Comforts. Having in-  
creased my facilities, I

am prepared to furnish BETTER WORK at lower prices than have ever before been attempted.

**SAM'L HUET,**

Successor to C. B. MENCH, at the old stand,  
251 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

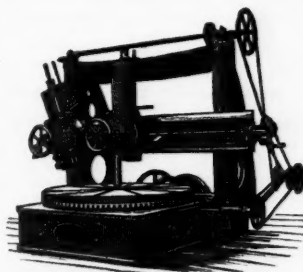
## SEED WAREHOUSES.



21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of Del-  
aware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

FOUNDED 1784.

EVERYTHING of the best for the Farm, Garden or  
Country Seat, Over 1500 acres under cultivation  
growing Landreth's Garden Seeds. Landreth's Rural  
Register and Almanac for 1885, with catalogue of seeds  
and directions for culture, in English and German  
free to all applicants.



**WM. SELLERS & CO., INCORPORATED,**

*Engineers and Manufacturers of  
Machine Tools.*

**PHILADELPHIA.**

## ART.

**McCLEES'**  
**GALLERIES,**  
1417 CHESTNUT STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED:

COLONIAL DAYS, BY PERCY MORAN. SER-  
GEANT'S PORTRAIT, BY MEISSONIER.

EVENING BELLS, BY RHODA H.

NICHOLS, AND MANY OTHER  
BEAUTIFUL ETCHINGS.

INTERIOR DECORATION.

**HOME FURNISHING**

AND

**DECORATING.**

OUR display of Lace and Heavy  
Curtains, Portieres, Hangings,  
General Upholstery, and Furniture was  
never more beautiful or varied than at  
present, and embraces many novelties  
not obtainable elsewhere. Our aim is  
to furnish homes artistically, and in  
inviting your inspection we feel confi-  
dent of our ability to execute the most  
elaborate work or the most simple  
work with equal ability and at moder-  
ate cost, proportionate with the nature  
and extent of the work.

**WALRAVEN**

1105 CHESTNUT ST.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

*Barker* | *Bankers*  
*Brothers* | *and*  
*& Co.* | *Brokers,*

125 S. FOURTH STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, allow Interest  
on Deposits, and transact a general Banking and  
Brokerage Business.

## INSURANCE.

INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST.  
CHARTERED 1835.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
BOSTON.

SURPLUS - - - - - \$2,395,450.73

No speculative features. Annual returns of surplus. Yearly progressive cash values fixed by Massachusetts law, indorsed on every policy. Equal to an interest-bearing bond, with insurance at nominal cost. An excellent collateral. No forfeiture.

Attention is also called to the NEW FEATURE IN LIFE INSURANCE adopted by this company, of issuing Endowment Policies for precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President. JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary

MARSTON & WAKELIN, - GENERAL AGENTS,  
No. 226 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia:

## MANUFACTURERS.

-THE-

## WILLIAM CRAMP &amp; SONS

Ship Building  
and Co.  
Engine

PHILADELPHIA.

## Pennsylvania Steel Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## STEEL RAILS,

RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS AND  
SWITCHES.

BILLETS, SLABS, AND FORGINGS OF OPEN-  
HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.

WORKS AT STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

OFFICE, 208 S. 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE WHARTON RAILROAD  
SWITCH COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

METAL WORKING

## MACHINE TOOLS.

Especially adapted for Railroad Shops.

WORKS AT JENKINTOWN, PA.

OFFICE, 125 S. FOURTH ST., Philad'a.

## INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.

The American Fire  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office in Company's Building,

308 &amp; 310 Walnut St., Phila.

CASH CAPITAL, . . . . \$500,000 00

Reserve for reinsurance and  
all other claims, . . . 1,070,003 99

Surplus over all liabilities, . 528,957 89

TOTAL ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1886,

\$2,220,371.13.

## DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM W. PAUL,  
JOHN WELSH, P. S. HUTCHINSON,  
JOHN T. LEWIS, ALEXANDER BIDDLE,  
ISRAEL MORRIS, CHAS. P. PEROT,  
JOS. E. GILLINGHAM.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, *President.*ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, *Secretary.*RICHARD MARIS, *Assistant Secretary.*

INCORPORATED 1836. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

## THE GIRARD

LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST  
CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 2020 Chestnut St.

CAPITAL, \$500,000. SURPLUS, \$1,400,000

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR,  
GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR  
RECEIVER, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS  
ON INTEREST, AND INSURES  
LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

*President, Effingham B. Morris.**Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall,**Actuary, William P. Huston.**Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.**Solicitor, George Tucker Blispham.*

-THE-

## INVESTMENT COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

310 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, \$4,000,000. FULL PAID.

Conducts a general Banking business.  
Allows Interest on Deposits, Subject to Check; or  
on Certificates.  
Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, drawing on Baring  
Bros. & Co., London. Also on Paris, Berlin, and Ham-  
burg.  
Negotiates Securities, Railroad, State, Municipal,  
etc.  
Offers for Sale First-class Investment Securities.

## OFFICERS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE, President.  
WHARTON BARKER, Vice President.  
HENRY M. HOYT, Jr., Treasurer.  
ETHELBERT WATTS, Secretary.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE, WHARTON BARKER,  
GEORGE S. PEPPER, HENRY C. GIBSON,  
MORTON MCMICHAEL, T. WISTAR BROWN,  
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER.

## INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANIES.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

## The Guarantee,

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 &amp; 320 Chestnut Street.

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE  
AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination  
and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by  
the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for  
corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY,  
ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUAR-  
DIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attor-  
ney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appoint-  
ment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—  
holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other  
assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact  
all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUAR-  
ANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as  
Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of  
Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc.  
etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS  
without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send  
for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, *President.*EDWARD C. KNIGHT, *Vice-President.*HENRY J. DELANY, *Treasurer.*JOHN JAY GILROY, *Secretary.*RICHARD C. WINSHIP, *Trust Officer.*

## DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran,  
Edward C. Knight,  
J. Barlow Moorhead,  
Thomas MacKellar,  
John J. Stadiger,  
Clayton French,

W. Rotch Wister,  
Alfred Fittler,  
Charles S. Hinchman,  
J. Dickinson Sergeant,  
Aaron Fries,  
Charles A. Sparks,  
Joseph Moore, Jr.

## THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit  
Company of Philadelphia.

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,750,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every descrip-  
tion, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEW-  
ELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on  
SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.  
Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time  
Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS  
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from  
\$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corpo-  
rations and bankers; also desirable safes in upper  
vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults pro-  
vided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTER-  
EST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moder-  
ate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRA-  
TOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXE-  
CUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts,  
corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are  
kept separate and apart from the assets of the Compa-  
ny. As additional security, the Company has a special  
trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its  
trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without  
charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, *President.*JOHN B. GEST, *Vice-President, and in charge of the**Trust Department.*ROBERT PATTERSON, *Treasurer and Secretary.*CHAS. ATHERTON, *Assistant Treasurer.*R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., *Assistant Secretary.*

## DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,  
EDWARD W. CLARK,  
GEORGE F. TYLER,  
HENRY C. GIBSON,  
THOMAS MCKEAN,

WILLIAM H. MERRICK,  
JOHN B. GEST,  
EDWARD T. STEEL,  
THOMAS DRAKE,  
C. A. GRISCOM,  
JOHN C. BULLITT.